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THE
CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA,

AS ADOPTED

DECEMBER 5TH, 1877,

WITH A CÔPIOUS

ANALYTICAL INDEX

AND

FULL MARGINAL NOTES.

PREPARED BY

THOS. J. CHAPPELL AND HENRY R. GOETCHIUS,
OF THE COLUMBUS BAR.

FIRST EDITION.

COLUMBUS, GA.:

Thos. Gilbert, Steam-Power Printer and Book-Binder.
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PREFACE.

As a claimant for public approval and patronage, this Pamphlet goes forth recommended by its salutary design and useful nature. Much labor and care has been bestowed upon the work, in order to give it comprehensiveness and accuracy.

The reforms demanded at the hands of the framers of the Constitution necessitated their entering very largely into the details of Government and Legislation, and the limitations and restrictions on the Departments, and the directions given, are so varied and numerous, and are distributed throughout the body of the Constitution in such a manner as to render the systematizing effect of an Analysis highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to the proper understanding and satisfactory investigation of its provisions.

To afford relief from the perplexity and embarrassment, that has heretofore attended all reference to our New Constitution, is the design of this work. The Pamphlet now presented will, at a glance, disclose, to even the most inexpert, the Article, Section and Paragraph of every subject, on which the Constitution has any bearing, direct or remote.

Should this work meet with general patronage throughout the State, it will be a source of gratification to the compilers that they have rendered more attractive and less laborious the study of the Constitution under which we live, and thereby induced a more general acquaintance with its beneficent provisions.

Columbus, Ga., May, 1879.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

PREAMBLE.

To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we, the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution :

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Public officers are the trustees and servants of the people, and, at all times, amenable to them.

Origin and object of Government.

Par. II. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.

Protection.

Par. III. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

Life, liberty, and property.

Rights in courts.

Par. IV. No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend his own cause in any of the courts of this State, in person, by attorney, or both.

Privilege of defendants in criminal cases.

Par. V. Every person charged with an offense against the laws of this State shall have the privilege and benefit of counsel; shall be furnished, on demand, with a copy of the accusation, and a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded; shall have compulsory process to obtain the testimony of his own witnesses; shall be confronted with the witnesses testifying against him, and shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.

Self-crimination.

Par. VI. No person shall be compelled to give testimony tending in any manner to criminate himself.

Banishment and whipping.

Par. VII. Neither banishment beyond the limits of the State, nor whipping, as a punishment for crime, shall be allowed.

Jeopardy of life more than once forbidden.

Par. VIII. No person shall be put in jeopardy of life, or liberty, more than once for the same offense, save on his, or her, own motion for a new trial after conviction, or in case of mistrial.

Excessive bail.

Par. IX. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; nor shall any person be abused in being arrested, while under arrest, or in prison.

Costs.

Par. X. No person shall be compelled to pay costs, except after conviction on final trial.

Habeas corpus.

Par. XI. The writ of HABEAS CORPUS shall not be suspended.

Freedom of conscience.

Par. XII. All men have the natural and inalienable right to worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no human authority should, in any case, control or interfere with such right of conscience.

Religious opinions, &c.

Par. XIII. No inhabitant of this State shall be molested in person or property, or prohibited from holding any public office, or trust, on account of his religious opinions; but the right of liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

Appropriations to sects forbidden

Par. XIV. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or

Article 1.—Section 1.

denomination of religionists, or of any sectarian institution.

Par. XV. No law shall ever be passed to curtail, or restrain, the liberty of speech, or of the press; any person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Liberty of
speech guaran-
teed.

Par. XVI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, particularly describing the place, or places, to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Searches and
warrants.

Par. XVII. There shall be within the State of Georgia neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime after legal conviction thereof.

Slavery.

Par. XVIII. The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

Status of the
citizen.

Par. XIX. The civil authority shall be superior to the military, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except by the civil magistrate, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Civil power
above the mili-
tary.

Par. XX. The power of the courts to punish for contempt, shall be limited by legislative acts.

Contempt.

Par. XXI. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

Imprisonment
for debt.

Par. XXII. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed, but the General Assembly shall have power to prescribe the manner in which arms may be borne.

Arms.

Par. XXIII. The legislative, judicial and executive powers shall forever remain separate and distinct, and no person discharging the duties of one, shall, at the same time, exercise the functions of either of the others, except as herein provided.

Departments of
government sep-
arate.

Par. XXIV. The people have the right to assemble peaceably for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance.

Right to as-
semble and peti-
tion.

Par. XXV. All citizens of the United States, resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities due to such citizenship.

Protection of
citizens.

SECTION II.

Prosecutions for libel, &c. Par. I. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence; and the jury in all criminal cases, shall be the judges of the law and the facts. The power of the Judges to grant new trials in cases of conviction, is preserved.

Treason defined. Par. II. Treason against the State of Georgia, shall consist in levying war against her; adhering to her enemies; giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

No corruption of blood. Par. III. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Lotteries prohibited. Par. IV. All lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, are hereby prohibited; and this prohibition shall be enforced by penal laws.

Lobbying criminal. Par. V. Lobbying is declared to be a crime, and the General Assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Fraud. Concealing property. Par. VI. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for the punishment of fraud; and shall provide, by law, for reaching property of the debtor concealed from the creditor.

SECTION III.

Compensation for private ways. Par. I. In cases of necessity, private ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken, or damaged, for public purposes, without just and adequate compensation being first paid.

Attainder, *ex post facto* laws, &c. Par. II. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Non-revocation of grants to corporations. Par. III. No grant of special privileges or immunities shall be revoked, except in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators or creditors of the incorporation.

SECTION IV.

General laws, and how varied. Paragraph I. Laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the State, and no special law shall be

Article 2.—Section 1.

enacted in any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. No general law affecting private rights, shall be varied in any particular case, by special legislation, except with the free consent, in writing, of all persons to be affected thereby; and no person under legal disability to contract, is capable of such consent.

Par. II. Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them.

Void acts.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. The people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government, and the police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

State Rights.

Par. II. The enumeration of rights herein contained as a part of this Constitution, shall not be construed to deny to the people any inherent rights which they may have hitherto enjoyed.

Inherent Rights
not denied.

ARTICLE II.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot.

Ballot.

Par. II. Every male citizen of the United States, (except as hereinafter provided) twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector: *Provided*, that no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector, by reason of being stationed on duty in this State;

Who are Elec-
tors. Oath of
Electors.

and no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this State one year, and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted at this election."

SECTION II.

Registration.
Who are disfranchised.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly may provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold any office, or appointment of honor or trust in this State, to-wit: 1st. Those who shall have been convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of treason against the State, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this State with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned. 2d. Idiots and insane persons.

SECTION III.

Privilege of
Electors.

Paragraph I. Electors shall, in all cases, except for treason, felony, larceny, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SECTION IV.

Public funds.

Paragraph I. No person who is the holder of any public money, contrary to law, shall be eligible to any office in this State, until the same is accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Duelling.

Par. II. No person who, after the adoption of this Constitution, being a resident of this State, shall have been convicted of fighting a duel in this State, or convicted of sending, or accepting a challenge, or convicted of aiding, or abetting such duel, shall hold office in this State, unless he shall have been pardoned; and every such person shall, also, be subject to such punishment as may be prescribed by law.

Article 3.—Sections 1 and 2.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall, by law, forbid ^{Sale of liquors on election days.} the sale, distribution, or furnishing of intoxicating drinks within two miles of election precincts, on days of election—State, county or municipal—and prescribe punishment for any violation of the same.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. Returns of election for all civil officers elected ^{Election re-} by the people, who are to be commissioned by the Governor, turns. and, also, for the members of the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. The legislative power of the State shall be ^{General As-} vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate sembly. and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. The Senate shall consist of forty-four mem- ^{Senators.} bers. There shall be forty-four Senatorial Districts, as now arranged by counties. Each District shall have one Senator.

Par. II. The First Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Chatham, Bryan and Effingham.

The Second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Liberty, Tatnall and McIntosh.

The Third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Wayne, Pierce and Appling.

The Fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton.

The Fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Coffee, Ware and Clinch.

The Sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Echols, Lowndes and Berrien.

The Seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt.

The Eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Decatur, Mitchell and Miller.

The Ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Early, Calhoun and Baker.

The Tenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Dougherty, Lee and Worth.

The Eleventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Clay, Randolph and Terrell.

The Twelfth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Stewart, Webster and Quitman.

The Thirteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Sumter, Schley and Macon.

The Fourteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Dooly, Wilcox, Pulaski and Dodge.

The Fifteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin.

The Sixteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Laurens, Emanuel and Johnson.

The Seventeenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Screven, Bulloch and Burke.

The Eighteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Richmond, Glasscock and Jefferson.

The Nineteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Taliaferro, Green and Warren.

The Twentieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Hancock and Washington.

The Twenty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones.

The Twenty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Bibb, Munroe and Pike.

The Twenty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Houston, Crawford and Taylor.

The Twenty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Muscogee, Marion and Chattahoochee.

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Harris, Upson and Talbot.

The Twenty-sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Spalding, Butts and Fayette.

Article 3.—Section 2.

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Newton, Walton, Clark, Oconee and Rockdale.

The Twenty-eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Jasper, Putnam and Morgan.

The Twenty-ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Wilkes, Columbia, Lincoln and McDuffie.

The Thirtieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert.

The Thirty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Hart, Habersham and Franklin.

The Thirty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of White, Dawson and Lumpkin.

The Thirty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Hall, Banks and Jackson.

The Thirty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry.

The Thirty-fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Clayton, Cobb and Fulton.

The Thirty-sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Meriwether and Douglass.

The Thirty-seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Carroll, Heard and Troup.

The Thirty-eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Haralson, Polk and Paulding.

The Thirty-ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Milton, Cherokee and Forsyth.

The Fortieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Union, Towns and Rabun.

The Forty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Pickens, Fannin and Gilmer.

The Forty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga.

The Forty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Murray, Gordon and Whitfield.

The Forty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Walker, Dade and Catoosa.

Par. III. The General Assembly may change these districts after each census of the United States: *Provided*, That neither the number of Districts, nor the number of Senators from each District shall be increased.

Districts, how
changed.

SECTION III.

Representatives. Paragraph I. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and seventy-five Representatives, apportioned among the several counties as follows, to-wit: To the six counties having the largest population, viz: Chatham, Richmond, Burke, Houston, Bibb and Fulton, three Representatives, each; to the twenty-six counties having the next largest population, viz: Bartow, Coweta, Decatur, Floyd, Greene, Gwinnett, Harris, Jefferson, Meriwether, Monroe, Muscogee, Newton, Stewart, Sumter, Thomas, Troup, Washington, Hancock, Carroll, Cobb, Jackson, Dougherty, Oglethorpe, Macon, Talbot and Wilkes, two Representatives, each; and to the remaining one hundred and five counties, one Representative, each.

Apportionment, how changed. Par. II. The above apportionment shall be changed by the General Assembly at its first session after each census taken by the United States Government, so as to give to the six counties having the largest population three Representatives, each; and to the twenty-six counties having the next largest population two Representatives, each; but in no event shall the aggregate number of Representatives be increased.

SECTION IV.

Term of members. Paragraph I. The members of the General Assembly shall be elected for two years, and shall serve until their successors are elected.

Election, when held. Par. II. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1877; the second election for the same shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and subsequent elections biennially, on that day, until the day of election is changed by law.

Meeting of the General Assembly. Par. III. The first meeting of the General Assembly, after the ratification of this Constitution, shall be on the first Wednesday in November, 1878, and biennially thereafter, on the same day, until the day shall be changed by law. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor from calling an extra session of the General Assembly before the first Wednesday in November, 1878, if, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

Article 3.—Section 5.

Par. IV. A majority of each house shall constitute a Quorum. quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of its absent members, as each house may provide.

Par. V. Each Senator and Representative, before taking his Oath of mem-
bers. seat, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, to-wit: "I will support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will so conduct myself, as will, in my judgment, be most conducive to the interests and prosperity of this State."

Par. VI. No session of the General Assembly shall con- Length of ses-
sion limited. tinue longer than forty days, unless by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of each house.

Par. VII. No person holding a military commission, or Eligibility of
members. other appointment, or office, having any emolument, or compensation annexed thereto, under this State, or the United States, or either of them, except Justices of the Peace and officers of the militia, nor any defaulter for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either house; nor shall any Senator, or Representative, after his Appointments
prohibited. qualification as such, be elected by the General Assembly, or appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office or appointment having any emolument annexed thereto during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Par. VIII. The seat of a member of either house shall be Removal va-
cates. vacated on his removal from the district or county from which he was elected.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. The Senators shall be citizens of the United Qualification of
Senators. States, who have attained the age of twenty-five years, and who shall have been citizens of this State for four years, and for one year residents of the district from which elected.

Par. II. The presiding officer of the Senate shall be styled President. the President of the Senate, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the Senators.

Par. III. The Senate shall have the sole power to try im- Impeachment. peachments.

Par. IV. When sitting for that purpose, the members shall be on oath, or affirmation, and shall be presided over by the Trial by impeachment, Chief Justice presides. Chief Justice, or the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. Should the Chief Justice be disqualified the Senate shall select the Judge of the Supreme Court to preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Par. V. Judgments, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, within this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable, and subject, to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. Extent of judgment in impeachment.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. The Representatives shall be citizens of the Qualification of Representatives. United States who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been citizens of this State for two years, and for one year residents of the counties from which elected.

Par. II. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives shall be styled the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the body. Speaker.

Par. III. The House of Representatives shall have the sole Power to impeach. power to impeach all persons who shall have been, or may be, in office.

SECTION VII.

Paragraph I. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior, or misconduct, by censure, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled, except by a vote of two-thirds of the House to which he belongs. Elections; Returns; Disorderly conduct.

Par. II. Each House may punish by imprisonment, not extending beyond the session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of a contempt, by any disorderly behavior in its presence, or who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any person arrested by order of either House. Punishment of contempt.

Par. III. The members of both Houses shall be free from arrest during their attendance on the General Assembly, and in going thereto, or returning therefrom, except for treason, Privileges of members.

Article 3.—Section 7.

felony, larceny, or breach of the peace; and no member shall be liable to answer in any other place for anything spoken in debate in either House.

Par. IV. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it immediately after its adjournment. Journals.

Par. V. The original journal shall be preserved after publication, in the office of the Secretary of State, but there shall be no other record thereof. Where preserved.

Par. VI. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal. Yeas and nays, when taken.

Par. VII. Every bill, before it shall pass, shall be read three times, and on three separate days, in each House, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection. Reading of Bills.

Par. VIII. No law or ordinance shall pass which refers to more than one subject matter, or contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof. One subject-matter.

Par. IX. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing except appropriations fixed by previous laws, the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, payment of the public debt and interest thereon, and for support of the public institutions and educational interests of the State. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. Appropriation Bill.

Par. X. All bills for raising revenue, or appropriating money, shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose, or concur in amendments, as in other bills. Bills for Revenue.

Par. XI. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published every three months, and, also, with the laws passed by each session of the General Assembly. Public money how drawn.

Par. XII. No bill or resolution appropriating money shall become a law unless, upon its passage, the yeas and nays, in each House, are recorded. Appropriation of money.

Par. XIII. All acts shall be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no bill, ordinance or resolution, intended to have the effect of Signing of Acts. Rejected Bills.

a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed during the same session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of two-thirds of the House by which the same was rejected.

Par. XIV. No bill shall become a law unless it shall receive a majority of the votes of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and it shall, in every instance, so appear on the journal.

Par. XV. All special or local bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, within five days from the organization of the General Assembly, appoint a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to consider, and consolidate all special and local bills, on the same subject, and report the same to the House; and no special or local bill shall be read or considered by the House until the same has been reported by said committee, unless by a two-thirds vote. And no bill shall be considered or reported to the House, by said committee, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the General Assembly; except by a two-thirds vote.

Par. XVI. No local or special bill shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter, or thing to be effected, may be situated, which notice shall be given at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

Par. XVII. No law, or section of the Code, shall be amended or repealed by mere reference to its title, or to the number of the section of the Code, but the amending, or repealing act, shall distinctly describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made.

Par. XVIII. The General Assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, except banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies; nor to make or change election precincts; nor to establish bridges or ferries; nor to

Article 3.—Sections 7 and 8.

change names or legitimate children; but it shall prescribe by law the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts.

Par. XIX. The General Assembly shall have no power to relieve principals or securities upon forfeited recognizances, from the payment thereof, either before or after judgment thereon, unless the principal in the recognizance shall have been apprehended and placed in the custody of the proper officer. Recognizances.

Par. XX. The General Assembly shall not authorize the construction of any street passenger railway, within the limits of any incorporated town or city, without the consent of the corporate authorities. Street Railways.

Par. XXI. Whenever the Constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of either or both Houses for the passing of an act or resolution, the yeas and nays on the passage thereof shall be entered on the journal. Yeas and nays when entered.

Par. XXII. The General Assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances consistent with this Constitution, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the State. Powers of the Legislature.

Par. XXIII. No provision in this Constitution, for a two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be construed to waive the necessity for the signature of the Governor, as in any other case, except in the case of the two-thirds vote required to override the veto, and in case of prolongation of a session of the General Assembly. Signature of Governor.

Par. XXIV. Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place, without the consent of the other, and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, on a question of adjournment, the Governor may adjourn either or both of them. Adjournments.

SECTION VIII.

Paragraph I. The officers of the two Houses, other than the President and Speaker, shall be a Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and such assistants as they may appoint; but the clerical expenses of the Senate shall not exceed sixty dollars per day, for each ses- Secretary and Clerk.

sion, nor those of the House of Representatives, seventy dollars per day, for each session. The Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be required to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

SECTION IX.

Paragraph 1. The per diem of members of the General Assembly shall not exceed four dollars; and mileage shall not exceed ten cents for each mile traveled, by the nearest practicable route, in going to, and returning from, the Capital; but the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall each receive not exceeding seven dollars per day.

SECTION X.

Paragraph I. All elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*, and the vote shall appear on the journal of the House of Representatives. When the Senate and House of Representatives unite for the purpose of elections, they shall meet in the Representative Hall, and the President of the Senate shall, in such cases, preside and declare the result.

SECTION XI.

Paragraph I. All property of the wife at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

SECTION XII.

Paragraph I. All life insurance companies now doing business in this State, or which may desire to establish agencies and do business in the State of Georgia, chartered by other States of the Union, or foreign States, shall show that they have deposited with the Comptroller-General of the State in which they are chartered, or of this State, the Insurance Commissioner, or such other officer as may be authorized to receive it, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by such officer equivalent to cash, subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of policy-holders.

Article 3.—Section 12.

Par. II. When such showing is made to the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, by a proper certificate from the State official having charge of the fund so deposited, the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia is authorized to issue to the company making such showing, a license to do business in the State, upon paying the fees required by law.

License by
Comptroller
General.

Par. III. All life insurance companies chartered by the State of Georgia, or which may hereafter be chartered by the State, shall, before doing business, deposit with the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, or with some strong corporation, which may be approved by said Comptroller-General, one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by him equivalent to cash, to be subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of the policy-holders of the company making such deposit, all interest and dividends arising from such securities to be paid, when due, to the company so depositing. Any such securities as may be needed or desired by the company may be taken from said Department at any time by replacing them with other securities equally acceptable to the Comptroller-General, whose certificate for the same shall be furnished to the company.

Resident In-
surance Compa-
nies.

Par. IV. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, enact laws to compel all fire insurance companies doing business in this State, whether chartered by this State, or otherwise, to deposit reasonable securities with the Treasurer of this State, to secure the people against loss by the operations of said companies.

Deposits re-
quired of Fire
Insurance Com-
panies.

Par. V. The General Assembly shall compel all insurance companies in this State, or doing business therein, under proper penalties, to make semi-annual reports to the Governor, and print the same at their own expense, for the information and protection of the people.

Reports by In-
surance Compa-
nies.

ARTICLE IV.

POWER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OVER TAXATION.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. The right of taxation is a sovereign right—
Taxation—a sovereign right. inalienable, indestructible—is the life of the State, and rightfully belongs to the people in all Republican governments, and neither the General Assembly, nor any, nor all other departments of the Government established by this Constitution, shall ever have the authority to irrevocably give, grant, limit, or restrain this right; and all laws, grants, contracts, and all other acts, whatsoever, by said government, or any department thereof, to affect any of these purposes, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be null and void, for every purpose whatsoever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of, and revocable by, the State, notwithstanding any gift, grant, or contract, whatsoever, by the General Assembly.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. The power and authority of regulating railroad freight and passenger tariffs, preventing unjust discriminations, and requiring reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, are hereby conferred upon the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this State, and to prohibit said roads from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and enforce the same by adequate penalties.

Par. II. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well being of the State.

Article 4.—Section 2.

Par. III. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation, now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of said corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and every amendment of any charter of any corporation in this State, or any special law for its benefit, accepted thereby, shall operate as a novation of said charter and shall bring the same under the provisions of this Constitution: *Provided*, that this section shall not extend to any amendment for the purpose of allowing any existing road to take stock in or aid in the building of any branch road.

Revised or
amended char-
ters subject to
this Constitution

Par. IV. The General Assembly of this State shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares, or stock, in any other corporation in this State, or elsewhere, or to make any contract, or agreement whatever, with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to encourage monopoly; and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void.

Buying stock
in other corpora-
tions.

Competition.

Par. V. No railroad company shall give, or pay, any rebate, or bonus in the nature thereof, directly or indirectly, or do any act to mislead or deceive the public as to the real rates charged or received for freights or passage; and any such payments shall be illegal and void, and these prohibitions shall be enforced by suitable penalties.

Rebates.

Par. VI. No provision of this article shall be deemed, held or taken to impair the obligation of any contract heretofore made by the State of Georgia.

Obligation of
contracts pro-
tected.

Par. VII. The General Assembly shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

General Assem-
bly to enforce.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Executive De-
partment. Paragraph I. The officers of the Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, and Treasurer.

Governor. Par. II. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall not be eligible to re-election, after the expiration of a second term, for the period of four years. He shall have a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, (until otherwise provided by a law passed by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the General Assembly) which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, within that time, any other emolument from the United States, or either of them, or from any foreign power. But this reduction of salary shall not apply to the present term of the present Governor.

Election of
Governor. Par. III. The first election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and the Governor-elect shall be installed in office at the next session of the General Assembly. An election shall take place biennially thereafter, on said day, until another date be fixed by the General Assembly. Said election shall be held at the places of holding general elections in the several counties of this State, in the manner prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the electors shall be the same.

Returns of
elections. Par. IV. The returns for every election of Governor shall be sealed up by the managers, separately from other returns, and directed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, who shall, without opening said returns, cause the same to be laid before the Senate on the day after the two Houses shall have been organized, and they shall be transmitted by the Senate to the House of Representatives.

Article 5.—Section 1.

Par. V. The members of each branch of the General Assembly shall convene in the Representative Hall, and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall open and publish the returns in the presence and under the direction of the General Assembly; and the person having the majority of the whole number of votes, shall be declared duly elected Governor of this State; but, if no person shall have such a majority, then from the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be in life, and shall not decline an election at the time appointed for the General Assembly to elect, the General Assembly shall, immediately, elect a Governor *viva voce*; and in all cases of election of a Governor by the General Assembly a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

How published.

Par. VI. Contested elections shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Contested elections.

Par. VII. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States fifteen years, and a citizen of the State six years, and who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Qualifications of Governor.

Par. VIII. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall exercise the executive powers of the government until such disability be removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. And in case of the death, resignation or disability of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall exercise the executive powers of the government, until the removal of the disability, or the election and qualification of a Governor.

Death, resignation or disability of Governor.

Par. IX. The General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, for filling unexpired terms by special elections.

Unexpired terms

Par. X. The Governor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of the United States of America."

Oath of office.

Par. XI. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof.

Commander-in-Chief.

Par. XII. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, remove disabilities imposed by law, and to remit any part of a sentence for offenses against the State, after conviction, except in cases of treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence and report the case to the General Assembly at the next meeting thereof, when the General Assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, at each session of the General Assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the offense of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, pardon or commutation, and the reasons for granting the same. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the State.

Reprieves and pardons.

Conservator of peace, &c.

Par. XIII. He shall issue writs of election to fill all vacancies that may happen in the Senate or House of Representatives, and shall give the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient. He shall have power to convoke the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, but no law shall be enacted at called sessions of the General Assembly except such as shall relate to the object stated in his proclamation convening them.

Writs of election.

Called session of the Legislature.

Par. XIV. When any office shall become vacant, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, unless otherwise provided by law; and persons so appointed shall continue in office until a successor is commissioned, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this Constitution, or by law in pursuance thereof.

Filling vacancies.

Par. XV. A person once rejected by the Senate shall not be re-appointed by the Governor to the same office during the same session, or the recess thereafter.

Appointments rejected.

Article 5.—Sections 1 and 2.

Par. XVI. The Governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by the General Assembly, before the same shall become laws, but two-thirds of each House may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent; and if any bill should not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return. He may approve any appropriation, and disapprove any other appropriation, in the same bill, and the latter shall not be effectual, unless passed by two-thirds of each House.

Par. XVII. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of election, or adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of each House.

Par. XVIII. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. It shall be the duty of the Governor, quarterly, and oftener if he deems it expedient, to examine, under oath, the Treasurer and Comptroller-General of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and to inspect and review their books and accounts. The General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the suspension of either of said officers from the discharge of the duties of his office, and, also for the appointment of a suitable person to discharge the duties of the same.

Par. XIX. The Governor shall have power to appoint his own secretaries, not exceeding two in number, and to provide such other clerical force as may be required in his office, but the total cost for secretaries and clerical force in his office shall not exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. The Secretary of State, Comptroller-General and Treasurer shall be elected by the persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor. The provisions of the

Constitution as to the transmission of the returns of election, counting the votes, declaring the result, deciding when there is no election and when there is a contested election, applicable to the election of Governor, shall apply to the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller-General and Treasurer; they shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices for the same time as the Governor.

Treasurer's salary. Par. II. The salary of the Treasurer shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The clerical expenses of his Department shall not exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

Salary Secretary of State. Par. III. The salary of the Secretary of State shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, and the clerical expenses of his Department shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of Comptroller-General. Par. IV. The salary of the Comptroller-General shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The clerical expenses of his Department, including the Insurance Department and Wild Land Clerk, shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum—and without said clerk it shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Profits from public money forbidden. Par. V. The Treasurer, shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, interest or reward from any person, bank or corporation, for the deposit or use, in any manner, of the public funds; and the General Assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Qualifications of certain State officers. Par. VI. No person shall be eligible to the office of Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, or Treasurer, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States for ten years, and shall have resided in this State for six years next preceding his election, and shall be twenty-five years of age when elected. All of said officers shall give bond and security, under regulations to be prescribed by law, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Fees and perquisites forbidden. Par. VII. The Secretary of State, the Comptroller-General, and the Treasurer, shall not be allowed any fee, perquisite, or compensation, other than their salaries, as prescribed by law, except their necessary expenses when absent from the seat of Government on business for the State.

SECTION III.

Paragraph I. The Great Seal of the State shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing except by order of the Governor, or General Assembly, and that now in use shall be the Great Seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

The Great Seal
of the State.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. The judicial powers of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Ordinary, Justices of the Peace, commissioned Notaries Public, and such other courts as have been, or may be, established by law.

Courts.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. A majority of the court shall constitute a quorum.

Supreme Court.

Par. II. When one or more of the judges are disqualified from deciding any case, by interest or otherwise, the Governor shall designate a judge, or judges, of the Superior Courts to preside in said case.

Governor to
supply a vacancy
—when.

Par. III. No judge of any court shall preside in any case where the validity of any bond—Federal, State, corporation or municipal—is involved, who holds in his own right, or as the representative of others, any material interest in the class of bonds upon which the question to be decided arises.

Interests in
bonds—when dis-
qualifies.

Par. IV. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall hold their offices for six years, and until their successors are qualified. A successor to the incumbent whose term will soonest expire shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1880; a successor to the incumbent whose term of office is next in duration shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1882; and a successor to the third incumbent shall be elected

Terms of of-
fice.

by the General Assembly in 1884; but appointments to fill vacancies shall only be for the unexpired term, or until such vacancies are filled by elections, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this Constitution.

Jurisdiction.

Par. V. The Supreme Court shall have no original jurisdiction, but shall be a Court alone for the trial and correction of errors from the Superior Courts, and from the City Courts of Atlanta and Savannah, and such other like Courts as may be hereafter established in other cities; and shall sit at the seat of government, at such times, in each year, as shall be prescribed by law, for the trial and determination of writs of error from said Superior and City Courts.

Disposition of cases.

Par. VI. The Supreme Court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after such writ of error is brought; and in case the plaintiff in error shall not be prepared at the first term to prosecute the case—unless prevented by Providential cause—it shall be stricken from the docket, and the judgment below shall stand affirmed.

Withholding judgments.

Par. VII. In any case the Court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the same is argued.

SECTION III.

Superior Courts.

Paragraph I. There shall be a Judge of the Superior Courts for each Judicial Circuit, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is qualified. He may act in other circuits when authorized by law.

Elections.

Par. II. The successors to the present incumbents shall be elected by the General Assembly as follows: To the half (as near as may be) whose commissions are the oldest, in the year 1878; and to the others in the year 1880. All subsequent elections shall be at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the expiration of the terms of incumbents, except elections to fill vacancies. The day of election may be fixed by the General Assembly.

Terms.

Par. III. The terms of the judges to be elected under the Constitution (except to fill vacancies) shall begin on the first day of January, after their elections. But, if the time for the meeting of the General Assembly shall be changed, the General Assembly may change the time when the terms of judges thereafter elected shall begin.

Article 6.—Sections 4 and 5.

SECTION IV.

Paragraph I. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce; in criminal cases where the offender is subjected to loss of life, or confinement in the penitentiary; in cases respecting titles to land, and equity cases. Exclusive jurisdiction.

Par. II. The General Assembly may confer upon the Courts of Common Law, all the powers heretofore exercised by Courts of Equity in this State. Merger of Equity and Common Law.

Par. III. Said Courts shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases, except as hereinafter provided. General jurisdiction.

Par. IV. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law. Appellate jurisdiction.

Par. V. They shall have power to correct errors in inferior judicatories, by writ of certiorari, which shall only issue on the sanction of the Judge; and said courts, and the Judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, scire facias, and all other writs that may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect, and shall have such other powers as are, or may be conferred on them by law. Mandamus, Certiorari, &c.

Par. VI. The General Assembly may provide for an appeal from one jury, in the Superior and City Courts to another, and the said courts may grant new trials on legal grounds. Appeals to jury.

Par. VII. The court shall render judgment without the verdict of a jury, in all civil cases founded on unconditional contracts in writing, where an issuable defense is not filed under oath or affirmation. Judgments.

Par. VIII. The Superior Courts shall sit in each county not less than twice in each year, at such times as have been, or may be, appointed by law. Sessions.

Par. IX. The General Assembly may provide by law for the appointment of some proper person to preside in cases where the presiding Judge is, from any cause, disqualified. When presiding judge disqualified.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. In any county within which there is, or hereafter may be, a City Court, the Judge of said court, and of the Superior Court, may preside in the courts of each other in cases where the judge of either court is disqualified to preside. Judges allowed to alternate.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. The powers of a Court of Ordinary, and of Probate, shall be vested in an Ordinary for each county, from whose decision there may be an appeal (or, by consent of parties, without a decision) to the Superior Court, under regulations prescribed by law.

Par. II. The Courts of Ordinary shall have such powers in relation to roads, bridges, ferries, public buildings, paupers, county officers, county funds, county taxes, and other county matters, as may be conferred on them by law.

Par. III. The Ordinary shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION VII.

Paragraph I. There shall be in each militia district one Justice of the Peace, whose official term, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

Par. II. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases, arising *ex contractu*, and in cases of injuries or damages to personal property when the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and shall sit monthly, at fixed times, and places; but in all cases there may be an appeal to a jury in said Court, or an appeal to the Superior Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Par. III. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the legal voters in their respective districts, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office.

SECTION VIII.

Paragraph I. Commissioned Notaries Public, not to exceed one for each militia district, may be appointed by the Judges of the Superior Courts in their respective circuits, upon recommendation of the grand juries of the several counties. They shall be commissioned by the Governor for the term of four years, and shall be *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office.

SECTION IX.

Paragraph I. The jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts or officers invested with judicial powers

Article 6.—Sections 10, 11 and 12.

(except City Courts) of the same grade or class, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgment and decree, by such courts, severally, shall be uniform. This uniformity must be established by the General Assembly.

SECTION X.

Paragraph I. There shall be an Attorney-General of this State, who shall be elected by the people at the same time, for the same term and in the same manner as the Governor. Attorney-General.

Par. II. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to act as the legal adviser of the Executive Department, to represent the State in the Supreme Court in all capital felonies; and in all civil and criminal cases in any court when required by the Governor, and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law. Duties.

SECTION XI.

Paragraph I. There shall be a Solicitor-General for each judicial circuit, whose official term, except when commissioned to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years. Solicitor General.

Par. II. It shall be the duty of the Solicitor-General to represent the State in all cases in the Superior Courts of his circuit, and in all cases taken up from his circuit to the Supreme Court; and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law. Duties.

SECTION XII.

Paragraph I. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Solicitors General, shall be elected by the General Assembly, in joint session, on such day, or days, as shall be fixed by joint resolution of both Houses. At the session of the General Assembly which is held next before the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, as provided in this Constitution, their successors shall be chosen; and the same shall apply to the election of those who shall succeed them. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, until the General Assembly shall convene, when an election shall be held to fill the unexpired portion of the vacant terms. Judges—how elected.

Vacancies.

SECTION XIII.

Paragraph I. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall have, ^{Salaries of judges.} out of the treasury of the State, salaries not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum; the Judges of the Superior Courts shall have salaries not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum; the Attorney-General shall have a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum; and the Solicitors General shall each have salaries not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; but the Attorney-General shall not have any fee or perquisite in any cases arising after the adoption of this Constitution; but the provisions of this section shall not affect the salaries of those now in office.

Par. II. The General Assembly may, at any time, by a ^{Salaries—how changed.} two-thirds vote of each branch, prescribe other and different salaries for any, or all, of the above officers, but no such change shall affect the officers then in commission.

SECTION XIV.

Paragraph I. No person shall be Judge of the Supreme or ^{Qualifications.} Superior Courts, or Attorney-General, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a citizen of the State three years, and have practiced law for seven years; and no person shall be hereafter elected Solicitor-General, unless at the time of his election he shall have attained twenty-five years of age, shall have been a citizen of the State for three years, and shall have practiced law for three years next preceding his election.

SECTION XV.

Paragraph I. No total divorce shall be granted, except on ^{Divorce.} the concurrent verdicts of two juries, at different terms of the Court.

Par. II. When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering ^{Duty of second jury.} the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities of the parties.

SECTION XVI.

Paragraph I. Divorce cases shall be brought in the county ^{Venue in Divorce cases.} where the defendant resides, if a resident of this State; if the defendant be not a resident of this State, then in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Article 6.—Sections 17 and 18.

Par. II. Cases respecting titles to land shall be tried in the county where the land lies, except where a single tract is divided by a county line, in which case the Superior Court of either county shall have jurisdiction. Land titles—where tried.

Par. III. Equity cases shall be tried in the county where a defendant resides against whom substantial relief is prayed. Equity cases.

Par. IV. Suits against joint obligors, joint promissors, co-partners, or joint trespassers, residing in different counties, may be tried in either county. Joint obligors, &c.—suits against

Par. V. Suits against the maker and endorser of promissory notes, or drawer, acceptor and endorser of foreign or inland bills of exchange, or like instruments, residing in different counties, shall be brought in the county where the maker or acceptor resides. Maker and Endorser—suits against.

Par. VI. All other civil cases shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides, and all criminal cases shall be tried in the county where the crime was committed, except cases in the Superior Courts where the Judge is satisfied that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in such county. All other cases.

SECTION XVII. *

Paragraph I. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the Superior Courts, to be exercised in such manner as has been, or shall be, provided by law. Change of venue.

SECTION XVIII.

Paragraph I. The right of trial by jury, except where it is otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall remain inviolate, but the General Assembly may prescribe any number, not less than five, to constitute a trial or traverse jury in courts other than the Superior and City Courts. Jury trial.

Par. II. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men to serve as grand jurors, and intelligent and upright men to serve as traverse jurors. Nevertheless, the grand jurors shall be competent to serve as traverse jurors. Grand and Traverse Jury.

Par. III. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, by general laws, to prescribe the manner of fixing compensation of jurors in all counties in this State. Compensation.

SECTION XIX.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall have power to ^{County Com-} provide for the creation of County Commissioners in such ^{missioners} counties as may require them, and to define their duties.

SECTION XX.

Paragraph I. All courts not specially mentioned by name ^{Courts abol-} in the first section of this article, may be abolished in any ^{ished.} county, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI.

Paragraph I. The costs in the Supreme Court shall not ^{Supreme Court} exceed ten dollars, until otherwise provided by law. Plain- ^{costs.} tiffs in error shall not be required to pay costs in said court when the usual pauper oath is filed in the Court below.

ARTICLE VII.

FINANCE, TAXATION AND PUBLIC DEBT.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. The powers of taxation over the whole State ^{Taxation.} shall be exercised by the General Assembly for the following purposes only :

For the support of the State Government and the public institutions ;

For educational purposes, in instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only ;

To pay the interest on the public debt ;

To pay the principal of the public debt ;

To suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and defend the State in time of war ;

To supply the soldiers who lost a limb, or limbs, in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs during life.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. All taxation shall be uniform upon the same Taxation uniform. class of subjects, and *ad valorem* on all property subject to be taxed, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. The General Assembly may, however, impose a tax upon such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits, are destructive of other property. Dogs, &c.

Par. II. The General Assembly may, by law, exempt from Exemptions. taxation all public property, places of religious worship or burial; all institutions of purely public charity; all buildings erected for and used as a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning; the real and personal estate of any public library, and that of any other literary association, used by or connected with such library; all books and philosophical apparatus; and all paintings and statuary of any company or association, kept in a public hall, and not held as merchandize, or for purposes of sale or gain: *Provided*, the property so exempted be not used for purposes of private or corporate profit or income.

Par. III. No poll tax shall be levied except for educational purposes, and such tax shall not exceed one dollar, annually, upon each poll. Poll-tax.

Par. IV. All laws exempting property from taxation other Exemption laws—when void than the property herein enumerated, shall be void.

Par. V. The power to tax corporations and corporate property, shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party. Tax on corporations.

SECTION III.

Paragraph I. No debt shall be contracted by, or on behalf State debts—for what contracted. of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war, or to pay the existing public debt; but the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall not exceed, in the aggregate, two hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION IV.

Paragraph I. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money Borrowing money for the State. by, or on behalf of, the State, shall specify the purposes for

which the money is to be used, and the money so obtained shall be used for the purpose specified, and for no other.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, and the State shall not become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

State credit—
loan of for-
bid-
den.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, to become a stockholder in any company, corporation, or association, or to appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to any corporation, company, association, institution, or individual, except for purely charitable purposes. This restriction shall not operate to prevent the support of schools by municipal corporations within their respective limits: Provided, that if any municipal corporation shall offer to the State any property for locating or building a capitol, and the State accepts such offer, the corporation may comply with such offer.

Restrictions on
any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, to become a stockholder in any company, corporation, or association, or to appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to any corporation, company, association, institution, or individual, except for purely charitable purposes. This restriction shall not operate to prevent the support of schools by municipal corporations within their respective limits: Provided, that if any municipal corporation shall offer to the State any property for locating or building a capitol, and the State accepts such offer, the corporation may comply with such offer.

Par. II. The General Assembly shall not have power to delegate to any county the right to levy a tax for any purpose, except for educational purposes in instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only; to build and repair the public buildings and bridges; to maintain and support prisoners; to pay jurors and coroners, and for litigation, quarantine, roads and expenses of courts; to support paupers and pay debts heretofore existing.

Taxing power
of counties lim-
ited.

SECTION VII.

Paragraph I. The debt hereafter incurred by any county, municipal corporation, or political division, of this State, except as in this Constitution provided for, shall never exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein, and no such county, municipality, or division, shall incur any new debt, except for a temporary loan or loans, to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, not to exceed one-fifth of one per centum of the assessed value of taxable property therein, without the assent of two-thirds of the

Taxation by
cities and coun-
ties limited.

Article 7.—Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11.

qualified voters thereof, at an election for that purpose, to be held as may be prescribed by law ; but any city, the debt of which does not exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, may be authorized by law to increase, at any time, the amount of said debt, three per centum upon such assessed valuation.

Par. II. Any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, which shall incur any bonded indebtedness under the provisions of this Constitution, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax, sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of the incurring of said indebtedness.

City and county bonds — how to be paid.

SECTION VIII.

Paragraph I. The State shall not assume the debt, nor any part thereof, of any county, municipal corporation, or political division of the State, unless such debt shall be contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend itself in time of war.

State cannot assume debts.

SECTION IX.

Paragraph I. The receiving, directly or indirectly, by any officer of the State or county, or member or officer of the General Assembly, of any interest, profits, or perquisites, arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for State or county purposes, shall be deemed a felony, and punishable as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be a disqualification from holding office.

Profit on public money forbidden.

SECTION X.

Paragraph I. Municipal corporations shall not incur any debt until provision therefor shall have been made by the municipal government.

City debts cannot be made before provided for.

SECTION XI.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole, or any part, of the principal or interest of the

Payment of fraudulent bonds forbidden.

Confederate debts. bonds, or other obligations which have been pronounced illegal, null and void, by the General Assembly, and the constitutional amendments ratified by a vote of the people on the first day of May, 1877; nor shall the General Assembly have authority to pay any of the obligations created by the State under laws passed during the late war between the States, nor any of the bonds, notes, or obligations made and entered into during the existence of said war, the time for the payment of which was fixed after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States; nor shall the General Assembly pass any law, or the Governor, or other State official, enter into any contract, or agreement, whereby the State shall be made a party to any suit in any court of this State, or of the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations.

SECTION XII.

No increase of the bonded debt. Paragraph I. The bonded debt of the State shall never be increased, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war.

SECTION XIII.

State property can be sold to pay the bonded debt. Paragraph I. The proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads, held by the State, and any other property owned by the State, whenever the General Assembly may authorize the sale of the whole, or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the State, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the State has any existing bonded debt; provided, that the proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic Railroad shall be applied to the payment of the bonds for which said railroad has been mortgaged, in preference to all other bonds.

SECTION XIV.

Provisions for a sinking fund. Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall raise, by taxation, each year, in addition to the sum required to pay the public expenses and interest on the public debt, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be held as a sinking fund, to pay off and retire the bonds of the State which have not yet matured, and shall be applied to no other pur-

Article 7.—Sections 15, 16 and 17.

pose whatever. If the bonds cannot at any time be purchased at or below par, then the sinking fund, herein provided for may be loaned by the Governor and Treasurer of the State; provided, the security which shall be demanded for said loan shall consist only of the valid bonds of the State; but this section shall not take effect until the eight per cent. currency bonds, issued under the Act of February the 19th, 1873, shall have been paid.

SECTION XV.

Paragraph I. The Comptroller-General and Treasurer shall each make to the Governor a quarterly report of the financial condition of the State, which report shall include a statement of the assets, liabilities and income of the State, and expenditures therefor, for the three months preceding; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to carefully examine the same by himself, or through competent persons connected with his department, and cause an abstract thereof to be published for the information of the people, which abstract shall be endorsed by him as having been examined.

Quarterly report of Comptroller and Treasurer

SECTION XVI.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall not, by vote, resolution, or order, grant any donation, or gratuity, in favor of any person, corporation, or association.

Donations, &c.

Par. II. The General Assembly shall not grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the service has been rendered, or the contract entered into.

Extra compensation.

SECTION XVII.

Paragraph I. The office of the State Printer shall cease with the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, who shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the faithful performance thereof. No member of the General Assembly, or other public officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Public Printing.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expenses of which shall be provided for by taxation, or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the State, but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. There shall be a State School Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. His office shall be at the seat of government, and he shall be paid a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The General Assembly may substitute for the State School Commissioner such officer, or officers, as may be deemed necessary to perfect the system of public education.

SECTION III.

Paragraph I. The poll tax, any educational fund now belonging to the State (except the endowment of, and debt due to, the University of Georgia), a special tax on shows and exhibitions, and on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors—which the General Assembly is hereby authorized to assess—and the proceeds of any commutation tax for military service, and all taxes that may be assessed on such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits, are destructive to other property, are hereby set apart and devoted to the support of common schools.

SECTION IV.

Paragraph I. Authority may be granted to counties, upon the recommendation of two grand juries, and to municipal corporations, upon the recommendation of the corporate authority, to establish and maintain public schools in their re-

Article 8.—Sections 5 and 6.

spective limits, by local taxation; but no such local laws shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters in each county or municipal corporation, and approved by a two-thirds vote of persons qualified to vote at such election; and the General Assembly may prescribe who shall vote on such question.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. Existing local school systems shall not be affected by this Constitution. Nothing contained in section first of this article shall be construed to deprive schools in this State, not common schools, from participation in the educational fund of the State, as to all pupils therein taught in the elementary branches of an English education.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. The trustees of the University of Georgia may accept bequests, donations and grants of land, or other property, for the use of said University. In addition to the payment of the annual interest on the debt due by the State to the University, the General Assembly may, from time to time, make such donations thereto as the condition of the Treasury will authorize. And the General Assembly may also, from time to time, make such appropriations of money as the condition of the Treasury will authorize to any College or University (not exceeding one in number) now established, or hereafter to be established, in this State for the education of persons of color.

ARTICLE IX.

HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. There shall be exempt from levy and sale, ^{Homestead—} by virtue of any process whatever, under the laws of this ^{amount of \$1600.} State, except as hereinafter excepted, of the property of every head of a family, or guardian, or trustee of a family of minor children, or every aged or infirm person, or person having the care and support of dependent females of any age, who is not the head of a family, realty or personalty, or both, to the value in the aggregate of sixteen hundred dollars.

NOTE—The above provision of the Constitution was specially submitted to the people, and ratified, as a part thereof, by them, on December 5th, 1877.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. No court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, execution, or decree, against the property set apart for such purpose, including such improvements as may be made thereon, from time to time, except for taxes, for the purchase money of the same, for labor done thereon, for material furnished therefor, or for the removal of encumbrances thereon. ^{Protection of} ^{Homestead guar-} ^{anteed.}

SECTION III.

Paragraph I. The debtor shall have power to waive or ^{Waiver — ex-} ^{tent of.} renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in this article, except as to wearing apparel, and not exceeding three hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture, and provisions, to be selected by himself and his wife, if any, and he shall not, after it is set apart, alienate or encumber the property so exempted, but it may ^{How sold.} be sold by the debtor, and his wife, if any, jointly, with the sanction of the Judge of the Superior Court of the county, where the debtor resides or the land is situated, the proceeds to be reinvested upon the same uses.

SECTION IV.

Paragraph I. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, ^{Setting apart} ^{of Homestead.} as early as practicable, for the setting apart and valuation of

Article 9.—Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8.

said property. But nothing in this article shall be construed to affect or repeal the existing laws for exemption of property from sale, contained in the present Code of this State in paragraphs 2040 to 2049 inclusive, and the acts amendatory thereto. It may be optional with the applicant to take either, but not both, of such exemptions. Option of applicant on Homesteads.

SECTION V.

Paragraph I. The debtor shall have authority to waive or renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in section four, except as is excepted in section three of this article. Waiver of short Homestead.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph I. The applicant shall, at any time, have the right to supplement his exemption by adding to an amount already set apart which is less than the whole amount of exemption herein allowed, a sufficiency to make his exemption equal to the whole amount. Supplemental Homestead.

SECTION VII.

Paragraph I. Homesteads and exemptions of personal property which have been heretofore set apart by virtue of the provisions of the existing Constitution of this State, and in accordance with the laws for the enforcement thereof, or which may be hereafter so set apart, at any time, shall be and remain valid as against all debts and liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, to the same extent that they would have been had said existing Constitution not been revised. Homesteads already set apart.

SECTION VIII.

Paragraph I. Rights which have become vested under previously existing laws shall not be affected by anything herein contained. In all cases in which homesteads have been set apart under the Constitution of 1868, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and a *bona fide* sale of such property has been subsequently made, and the full purchase price thereof has been paid, all right of exemption in such property by reason of its having been so set apart, shall cease in so far as it affects the right of the purchaser. In all such Vested rights protected.

cases where a part only of the purchase price has been paid, such transaction shall be governed by the laws now of force in this State, in so far as they affect the rights of the purchaser, as though said property had not been set apart.

SECTION IX.

Paragraph I. Parties who have taken a homestead of Homestead of 1868 may be sold. realty under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall have the right to sell said Homestead and reinvest the same, by order of the Judge of the Superior Courts of this State.

ARTICLE X.

MILITIA.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. A well regulated militia being essential to the peace and security of the State, the General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law how the militia of this State shall be organized, officered, trained, armed and equipped; and of whom it shall consist.

Organization of militia.
Volunteers. Par. II. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the formation of volunteer companies, and to provide for their organization into battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with such restrictions as may be prescribed by law, and shall have authority to arm and equip the same.

Pay. Par. III. The officers and men of the militia and volunteer forces shall not be entitled to receive any pay, rations, or emoluments, when not in active service by authority of the State.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. Each county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and limitations as may be prescribed by law. All suits by, or against, a county, shall be in the name thereof; and the metes and bounds of the several counties shall remain as now prescribed by law, unless changed as hereinafter provided.

Counties are
bodies corporate.

Par. II. No new county shall be created.

New counties.

Par. III. County lines shall not be changed, unless under the operation of a general law for that purpose.

County lines.

Par. IV. No county site shall be changed or removed, except by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters of the county, voting at an election held for that purpose, and a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

County sites.

Par. V. Any county may be dissolved and merged with contiguous counties, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such county, voting at an election held for that purpose.

Dissolution of
counties pro-
vided for.

SECTION II.

Paragraph I. The county officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties, or districts, and shall hold their offices for two years. They shall be removed on conviction for malpractice in office, and no person shall be eligible to any of the offices referred to in this paragraph, unless he shall have been a resident of the county for two years, and is a qualified voter.

Elections of
county officers.

SECTION III.

Paragraph I. Whatever tribunal, or officers, may hereafter be created by the General Assembly for the transaction of county matters, shall be uniform throughout the State, and of the same name, jurisdiction and remedies, except that the General Assembly may provide for the appointment of Commissioners of roads and revenue in any county.

County officers
must be uniform.

ARTICLE XII.

THE LAWS OF GENERAL OPERATION IN FORCE IN THIS STATE.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. The laws of general operation in this State
 Supreme law. are, first, as the supreme law : the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States ;

Par. II. Second. As next in authority thereto : this Con-
 State Constitu- stitution ;

Par. III. Third. In subordination to the foregoing : All
 Public statutes. laws now of force in this State, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and the ordinances of this Convention, shall remain of force until the same are modified or repealed by the General Assembly. The tax acts and appropriation acts passed by the General Assembly of 1877, and approved by the Governor of the State, and not inconsistent with the Constitution, are hereby continued in force until altered by law.

Par. IV. Local and private acts passed for the benefit of
 Local and private acts. counties, cities, towns, corporations, and private persons not inconsistent with the supreme law, nor with this Constitution, and which have not expired nor been repealed, shall have the force of statute law, subject to judicial decision as to their validity when passed and to any limitations imposed by their own terms.

Par. V. All rights, privileges and immunities which may
 Vested rights secured. have vested in, or accrued to, any person or persons, or corporation, in his, her, or their own right, or in any fiduciary capacity, under, and in virtue of, any act of the General Assembly, or any judgment, decree or order, or other proceeding of any court of competent jurisdiction, in this State, heretofore rendered, shall be held inviolate by all courts before which they may be brought in question, unless attacked for fraud.

Par. VI. All judgments, decrees, orders, and other proceedings, of the several courts of this State, heretofore made,
 Acts of Courts affirmed. within the limits of their several jurisdictions, are hereby

Article 13.—Section 1.

ratified and affirmed, subject only to reversal by motion for a new trial, appeal, bill of review, or other proceeding, in conformity with the law of force when they were made.

Par. VII. The officers of the government now existing shall continue in the exercise of their several functions until their successors are duly elected, or appointed and qualified; but nothing herein is to apply to any officer, whose office may be abolished by this Constitution.

Existing officers.

Par. VIII. The ordinances of this Convention shall have the force of laws until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, except the ordinances in reference to submitting the homestead and capital question to a vote of the people, which ordinances, after being voted on, shall have the effect of Constitutional provisions.

Ordinances.

NOTE—Under the Ordinance of the Convention, submitting the question of the location of the Capital to the people, the city of Atlanta was chosen, December 5th, 1877.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION I.

Paragraph I. Any amendment, or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. And the General Assembly shall cause such amendment or amendments to be published in one or more newspapers in each Congressional District, for two months previous to the time of holding the next general election, and shall also provide for a submission of such proposed amendment or amendments, to the people at said next general election, and if the people shall ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments, shall become a part of this Constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Amendments—how made.

Par. II. No Convention of the people shall be called by Convention—
how called. the General Assembly to revise, amend, or change this Constitution, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. The representation in said Convention shall be based on population as near as practicable.

SECTION II.

Ratification. Paragraph I. The Constitution shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the electors of the State, at an election to be held on the first Wednesday in December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the several election districts of this State, at which election every person shall be entitled to vote who is entitled to vote for the members of the General Assembly under the Constitution and laws of force at the date of such election; said election to be held and conducted as is now provided by law for holding elections for members of the General Assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the Constitution, shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "*For Ratification*;" and all persons opposed to the adoption of this Constitution shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "*Against Ratification*."

Votes consolidated. Par. II. The votes cast at said election shall be consolidated in each of the counties of this State, as is now required by law in elections for members of the General Assembly, and returns thereof made to the Governor; and should a majority of all the votes cast at said election be in favor of ratification, he shall declare the said Constitution adopted, and make proclamation of the result of said election by publication in one or more newspapers in each Congressional District of the State, but should a majority of the votes cast be against ratification, he shall in the same manner proclaim the said Constitution rejected.

[In compliance with a resolution of the Convention the proof sheets of the Constitution, as published by the State Printer, were carefully revised by Hon. N. J. Hammond. The foregoing is an exact copy of the instrument as thus revised, and is, therefore, officially correct.—COMPILERS.]

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia in Convention assembled :

1st. That the question of the location of the Capital of this State be kept out of the Constitution to be adopted by the Convention.

2nd. That at the first general election hereafter held for members of the General Assembly every voter may endorse on his ballot "Atlanta" or "Milledgeville," and the one of these places receiving the largest number of votes shall be the Capital of the State until changed by the same authority and in the same way that may be provided for the alteration of the Constitution that may be adopted by the Convention, whether said Constitution be ratified or rejected. And that every person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, under the present Constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote under this ordinance ; and in the event of the rejection of said Constitution, shall (should) a majority of votes cast be in favor of Milledgeville, then this provision to operate and take effect as an amendment to the present Constitution.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained, by the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same :

1st. That the article adopted by this Convention on the subject of homestead and exemptions shall not form a part of this Constitution, except as hereinafter provided.

2nd. At the election held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for each voter to have written or printed on his ballot the words "Homestead of 1877," or the words "Homestead of 1868."

3d. In the event that a majority of the ballots so cast have endorsed upon them the words, "HOMESTEAD OF 1877," then said article, so adopted by this Convention, shall form a part of the Constitution submitted, if the same is ratified ; but in the event that said Constitution, so

submitted, shall not be ratified, then the article on homestead and exemptions so adopted as aforesaid by this Convention, shall supersede article seventh of the Constitution of 1868 on the subject of homestead and exemptions, and form a part of this Constitution.

4th. If a majority of the ballots so cast as aforesaid shall have endorsed upon them the words, "HOMESTEAD OF 1868," then article seventh of the Constitution of 1868 shall supersede the article on homestead and exemptions adopted by this Convention, and shall be incorporated in and form (a part) of the Constitution so submitted and ratified.

Read and adopted in Convention, August 22, 1877.

Attest :

C. J. JENKINS,

President Constitutional Convention.

JAMES COOPER NISBET, *Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, a committee has been appointed by this Convention to consider and inquire into the ways and means by which the expenses of this Convention, over and above those provided for by the General Assembly, can be defrayed; and, whereas, the committee are satisfied that a sufficient sum of money for the same can be procured by an ordinance of this Convention; therefore,

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same:

That the President of this Convention shall be, and he is hereby, empowered, by authority of this Convention, to negotiate a loan of a sufficient sum of money, at seven per cent. per annum, to defray the residue of the expenses of this Convention not provided for by the act of the General Assembly calling this Convention.

Read and adopted in Convention, August 18, 1877.

Attest :

C. J. JENKINS,

President Constitutional Convention.

JAMES COOPER NISBET, *Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled:

1st. That the Constitution as adopted and revised be enrolled and signed by the officers and members of this Convention.

2d. That the Governor shall issue his proclamation, ordering an election for members of the General Assembly, and a vote upon the ratifica-

tion or rejection of this Constitution, as therein provided, and a vote upon the Capital and Homestead questions, as provided by the ordinances of this Convention.

Read and adopted in Convention, August 25th, 1877.

Attest :

C. J. JENKINS,

President Constitutional Convention.

JAMES COOPER NISBET, *Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE.

There shall be sixteen Judicial Circuits in this State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize and apportion the same in such manner as to equalize the business and labor of the Judges in said several circuits, as far as may be practicable. But the General Assembly shall have power hereafter to re-organize, increase, or diminish the number of circuits: *Provided*, however, that the circuits shall remain as now organized, until changed by law.

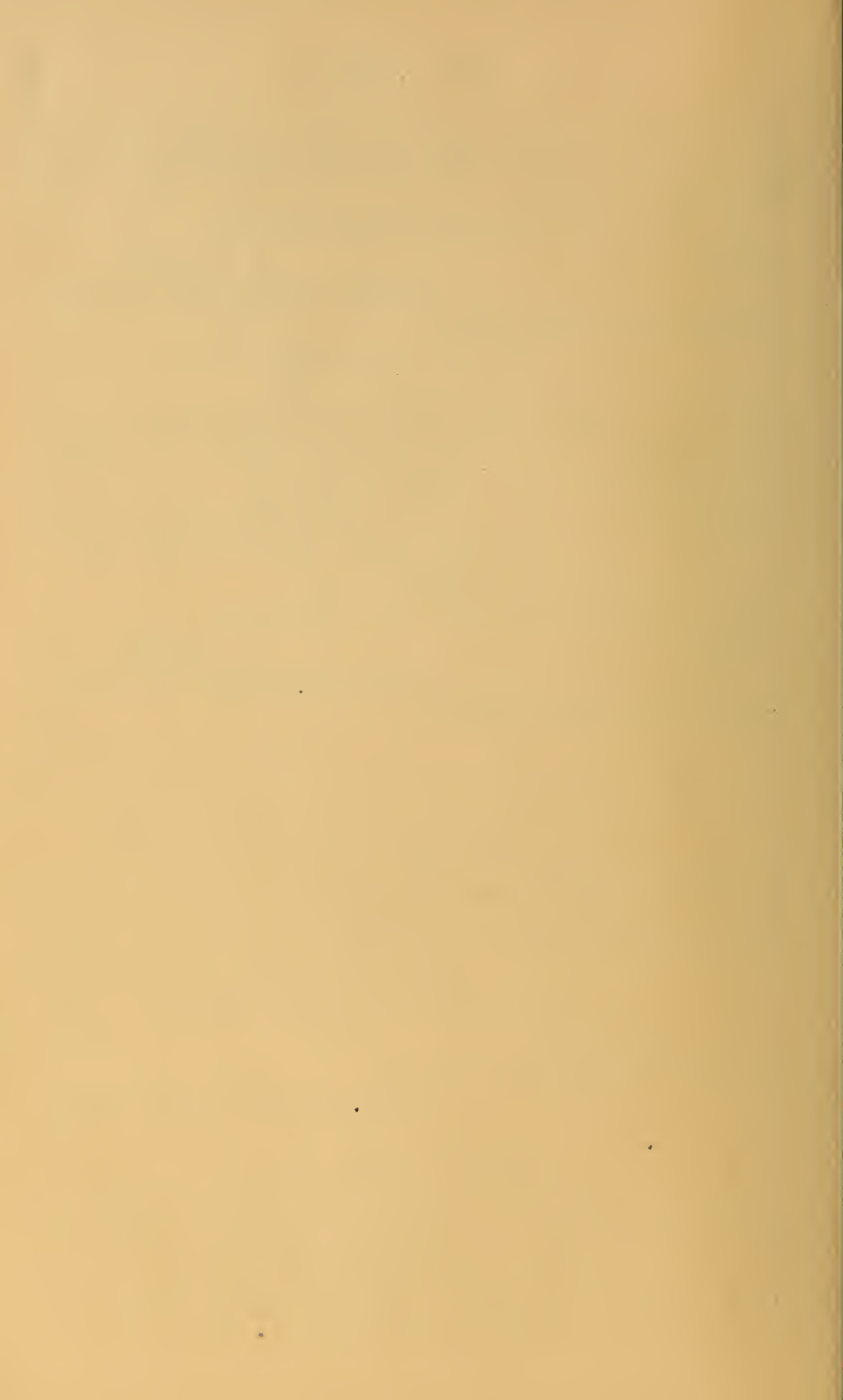
Read and adopted in Convention, August 23d, 1877.

Attest :

C. J. JENKINS,

President Constitutional Convention.

JAMES COOPER NISBET, *Secretary.*



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Assemble, right of people to do so guaranteed.....	1	1	24
Associate Justices of Supreme Court.....	6	2	1
Atlanta, City Court of, errors corrected in Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Attainder, bill of, prohibited.....	1	3	2
Attendance of members of Legislature compelled.....	3	4	4
Attendance of members of Legislature, privileges during.....	3	7	3
Attorney, right to defend or prosecute by.....	1	1	4
Right of Defendant in criminal cases, to have.....	1	1	5
General, election of.....	6	10	1
General, duties.....	6	10	2
General, salary.....	6	13	1
General, qualifications.....	6	14	1
Authority of Constitution, treaties, laws, judgments, &c.....	12	1	

B

Bail shall not be excessive.....	1	1	9
Ballot, election by the people, shall be by.....	2	1	1
Banishment beyond the State prohibited.....	1	1	7
Banks may be incorporated by the Legislature.....	3	7	18
Bequests may be received by the University of Georgia.....	8	6	1
Bills, number of readings necessary before passage.....	3	7	7
Majority of all members in favor of, necessary to passage.....	3	7	14
Rejected, not again proposed without consent of two-thirds.....	3	7	13
Appropriation and Revenue must originate in House.....	3	7	10
Appropriations, general and special, requisites of.....	3	7	9
Appropriations, must be passed by yeas and nays.....	3	7	12
Revision of by Governor. Veto—how over-ruled.....	5	1	16
(See "Local Bills," also "Acts").....			

	A.	S.	P.
Bond required of Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House.....	3	8	1
Required of Secretary of State, Comptroller-General and Treasurer	5	2	6
Required of Public Printer.....	7	17	1
Bonded debt not to be increased.....	7	12	1
Sale of State's property to be applied to.....	7	13	1
Of county or city, provisions for meeting.....	7	7	2
Bonds, in cases involving, an interested Judge cannot preside.....	6	2	3
Of State declared void, not to be paid or submitted to suit.....	7	11	1
Of Western & Atlantic Railroad paid by proceeds of Road.....	7	13	1
Boundaries of counties to remain as now till changed by law.....	11	1	1
Bribery, conviction of, disqualifies for office or voting	2	2	1
Bridges established by the Courts, not Legislature.....	3	7	18
Bridges, Ordinaries' jurisdiction in matters of.....	6	6	2
Bridges, taxation by county to keep up.....	7	6	2
Borrowing money by State, laws for, must specify purpose.....	7	4	1
Buildings, public, exempt from taxation.....	7	2	2
Public, tax by county to maintain	7	6	2
Ordinary's jurisdiction.....	6	6	2
Burial places exempt from tax.....	7	2	2

C

Canal Companies may be incorporated by Legislature.....	3	7	18
Capital, location of, ordinance concerning.....	12	1	8
Capitol site, for, may be donated to the State.....	7	6	1
Censure of member of Legislature for misconduct.....	3	7	1
Certiorari, writs of, may be issued by Judge Superior Court.....	6	4	5
Challenge of voter, oath to be administered.....	2	1	2
Conviction of sending or excepting, disqualifies for office.....	2	4	2
Charitable institutions, public, exempt from taxation	7	2	2
Public, aid from county or city.....	7	6	1
Charter of Corporations amended on conditions.....	4	2	3
Chief Justice of Supreme Court presides in impeachment trials. (See "Supreme Court,").....	3	5	4
Children, legitimized and names changed by the Courts.....	3	7	18
Church, not to receive money from the State.....	1	1	14
Citizens of the State, who are, and right to protection.....	1	1	25
Of the State, entitled to vote, when.....	2	1	2
City aid by donation, or taking stock, prohibited.....	7	6	1
Consent, before Street Railroad can be built in	3	7	20
Courts of the State need not be uniform	6	9	1
Court, appeals and new trials, in.....	6	4	6
Court, errors corrected in Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Court, Judge may serve in Supreme Court, when.....	6	5	1
Debt, to be incurred by, limited.....	7	7	1
Debt, bonded, provisions for meeting.....	7	7	2
Debt, not to be assumed by State.....	7	8	1
Debt, to be incurred only by authority of City Government.....	7	10	1
Public Schools may be maintained by tax.....	8	4	1
Civil authority superior to the military.....	1	1	19
Cases, where tried	6	16	6

Civil—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Cases, judgment by Court without Jury, when.....	6	4	7
Cases, Venue, how changed.....	6	17	1
Jurisdiction of Superior Court.....	6	4	3
Jurisdiction of Justices' Court.....	6	7	2
Clerical expenses of Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller-General	5	2	2,3,4
Clerk of House of Representatives, Compensation and Bond of.....	3	8	1
Clerks of the Governor.....	5	1	19
Code, sections not amended or repealed by reference to numbers.....	3	7	17
Colleges exempt from taxation.....	7	2	2
For colored pupils.....	8	6	1
Colored pupils, College for.....	8	6	1
Colored and white Public Schools to be separate.....	8	1	1
Commissioner of Schools, appointment and salary of.....	8	2	1
Commissioners of county affairs, authorized.....	6	19	1
Commissioners of county affairs, authorized.....	11	3	1
Committee on Local and Special Bills.....	3	7	15
Common law Courts may be clothed with equity jurisdiction.....	6	4	2
Common School system (See "Education.").....	8	1	1
Commutation power in the Governor.....	5	1	12
Tax for military service goes to Schools.....	8	3	1
Companies, incorporation of.....	3	7	18
Volunteer military, organization of.....	10	1	2
Compensation for private ways and public use of property.....	1	3	1
Of Clerk of House and Secretary of Senate.....	3	8	1
Of Jurors, how fixed.....	6	18	3
Extra not to be granted officers or contractors.....	7	16	2
Competition, arrangements by corporations to defeat, void.....	4	2	4
Comptroller-General must license Life Insurance Companies.....	3	12	2
Supervise deposits of Life Insurance Companies.....	3	12	3
Officer of Executive Department.....	5	1	1
Examination, suspension and discharge of.....	5	1	18
Election of.....	5	2	1
Salary and Clerks' hire.....	5	2	4
Eligibility and Bond of.....	5	2	6
Perquisites not allowed to.....	5	2	7
Must report to Governor.....	7	15	1
Confederate Soldiers to be provided with artificial limbs.....	7	1	1
Public Debt not to be paid.....	7	11	1
Conscience, right of, not to be controlled.....	1	1	12
Liberty of, does not excuse licentiousness.....	1	1	13
Consent of parties to vary general law in individual cases.....	1	4	1
City to building Street Railroads within its limits.....	3	7	20
Constitution of Georgia may be altered or abolished by the people.....	1	5	1
Authority of.....	12	1	2
Amendments of.....	13	1	1
Amendments by Convention.....	13	1	2
To be submitted to the people.....	13	2	1
And United States—laws in violation of, void.....	1	4	2
Of United States, authority of.....	12	1	1
Constitutional Convention, provisions to call.....	13	1	2

	A.	S.	P.
Construction of Constitution not to deny rights not enumerated.....	1	5	2
Contempt, limitation of Courts' power to punish for.....	1	1	20
Either House of General Assembly may punish for.....	3	7	2
Contested Election for Governor.....	5	1	6
Contracts, laws impairing obligation of, void.....	1	3	2
By Government, releasing power to tax, void.....	4	1	1
By Government, heretofore made, not impaired.....	4	2	6
Between corporations, to defeat Competition, void.....	4	2	4
Judgments on, without verdict when.....	6	4	7
Jurisdiction of Justices' Courts in cases of.....	6	7	2
Contractor not to receive extra compensation from Government.....	7	16	2
Convention—see "Constitutional Convention" and "Ordinances."			
Conviction, costs not to be exacted of defendant until.....	1	1	10
Does not work corruption or forfeiture.....	1	2	3
Of certain offenses disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Impeachment, vote necessary.....	3	5	4
Duelling, disqualifies for office.....	2	4	2
Copartners, suits against where tried.....	6	16	4
Coroners, County Tax to pay.....	7	6	2
Corporate Powers, what may be granted by Legislature.....	3	7	18
Corporators not to be damaged by revocation of charter.....	1	3	3
Corporations subject to police power and eminent domain.....	4	2	2
Legislation in favor of, conditional.....	4	2	3
Acts of, to defeat competition and monopolize, void.....	4	2	4
Right to tax, not to be released.....	7	2	5
State not to take stock in, aid or lend credit to.....	7	5	1
County or City not to take stock in, aid or lend credit to.....	7	6	1
Donations to, from State prohibited.....	7	16	1
Authority of rights already accrued to.....	12	1	5
"Municipal"—see "City."			
Costs not payable by defendant till conviction.....	1	1	10
In Supreme Court.....	6	21	1
County Commissioners may be created.....	6	19	1
Debt to be incurred by limited.....	11	3	1
Debt not to be assumed by State.....	7	7	1
Debt Bonded, provisions for meeting.....	7	8	1
Not to aid or take stock in Corporation.....	7	7	2
Public Schools may be maintained by.....	7	6	1
Matters. Ordinary's jurisdiction.....	8	4	1
Officers, election, term, qualification and removal.....	6	6	2
Officers and tribunals to be uniform in the State.....	11	2	1
Is a body Corporate; suits of and boundaries.....	11	3	1
New one not to be created.....	11	1	1
Lines and Site, how changed.....	11	1	2
Merger of.....	11	1	3-4
Special Acts, authority of.....	11	1	5
Corruption of blood not worked by conviction.....	12	1	4
Corruption of blood not worked by conviction.....	1	2	3
Courts, power to punish for contempt limited.....	1	1	20
Power in matters denied to Legislature.....	3	7	18
Of the State.....	6	1	1

Courts—*Continued.*

	A	S.	P.
Not mentioned in Constitution, may be abolished.....	6	20	1
Of Common Law may be vested with Equity jurisdiction.....	6	4	2
Of same grade throughout State must be uniform.....	6	9	1
Courts, tax to pay expenses of.....	7	6	2
Jurisdiction against Homestead, denied.....	9	2	1
Authority of judgments and decrees of.....	12	1	5
Existing judgments and decrees of, ratified.....	12	1	6
See also "Supreme," "Superior," "City," and "Justices" Courts.			
Credit of State not to be pledged to Corporations or persons.....	7	5	1
Creditors, law to be provided for reaching concealed property of debtor...	1	2	6
Not to be damaged by revocation of Charter.....	1	3	3
Crime, conviction in what cases disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Lobbying declared to be.....	1	2	5
Criminal Cases, Jury judges of law and fact.....	1	2	1
Judge may grant new trial on conviction.....	1	2	1
Jurisdiction of Superior Court.....	6	4	1
Rights of defendant in.....	1	1	5
Where tried.....	6	16	6
Venue when changed..	6	17	1

D

Damages, jurisdiction of Justices' Courts in cases of.....	6	7	1
Death of Governor, vacancy how filled.....	5	1	8
Officer, vacancy how filled.....	5	1	14
Debate, liability of Legislators for words spoken in.....	3	7	3
Debt, Public, taxation to pay.....	7	1	1
Public, new debt contracted to pay.....	7	3	1
Power of State to contract, restricted.....	7	3	1
Of County, taxation to pay.....	7	6	2
Power of City or County to contract, restricted.....	7	7	1
To be incurred by City only on authority of City Government.....	7	10	1
Of County or City not to be assumed by State.....	7	8	1
Void and Confederate, against State not to be paid....	7	11	1
Debtor Concealing Property, provisions against.....	1	2	6
May waive Homestead.....	9	3	1
May waive Exemptions of the old Code.....	9	5	1
Decrees of Court, authority and ratification of.....	12	1	5-6
Defaulters of public moneys disqualified for Legislature.....	3	4	7
Defend or prosecute in person or by attorney, right to.....	1	1	4
Defense under oath not filed; Court to render judgment when.....	6	4	7
Of State, debts may be contracted for.....	7	3	1
Deficiency of Revenue in State, supplied by borrowing.....	7	3	1
Of Revenue in City and County, supplied by borrowing.....	7	7	1
Deposit required of Insurance Companies.....	3	12	—
Of public funds, Treasurer to receive no profit from.....	5	2	5
Disabilities may be removed by Governor.....	5	1	12
Discrimination in Tariff by Railroad, regulated.....	4	2	1
Disorderly behavior in presence of Legislature punished.....	3	7	1-2

	A.	S.	P.
Disqualification to hold office or vote.....	2	2	1
Religious opinion is not.....	1	1	13
To hold office in more than one department.....	1	1	23
Of illegal holders of public money.....	2	4	1
Of Duellists.....	2	4	2
For Legislature and of legislator to other office.....	3	4	7
Resulting from Impeachment.....	3	5	5
Of Judge of Supreme Court, who presides.....	6	2	2
Judge of Superior Court, who presides.....	6	4	9
Judge of Superior Court when there is a City Judge.....	6	5	1
Of interested Judge in bond cases.....	6	2	3
Districts, Senatorial, number, composition and change of.....	3	2	1-2-3
Divorce, exclusive jurisdiction in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
First and second verdicts in cases of.....	6	15	1-2
Suits where tried.....	6	16	1
Domestic Animals of vicious nature, special tax on.....	7	2	1
Animals, tax on goes to Educational purposes.....	8	1	1
Donations by State prohibited.....	7	16	1
By State to University allowed.....	8	6	1
Drawer and Acceptor, suits against, where tried.....	6	16	5
Duelling, conviction of, disqualifies for office.....	2	4	2

E

Education, Common School System established.....	8	1	1
Commissioner of Public Schools.....	8	2	1
Confined to English in local public schools.....	7	6	2
Confined to English in State public schools.....	8	1	1
Poll Tax for purposes of.....	7	2	3
Special Tax for purposes of.....	8	3	1
Taxation for purposes of, by State.....	7	1	1
Taxation for purposes of, by City or County.....	7	6	2
Appropriation for purposes of, by City or County.....	7	6	1
Election by the people shall be by ballot.....	2	1	1
By the Legislature shall be <i>viva voce</i>	3	10	1
Days, furnishing Liquor on prohibited.....	2	5	1
Privilege of Electors while attending.....	2	3	1
Precincts changed by Courts not Legislature.....	3	7	18
Returns, where made.....	2	6	1
Of members General Assembly.....	3	4	2
Members General Assembly each House to judge of.....	3	7	1
President of the Senate.....	3	5	2
Speaker of the House of Representatives.....	3	6	2
Governor.....	5	1	3
Governor, returns how made.....	5	1	4
Returns open and published.....	5	1	5
Governor by General Assembly.....	5	1	5
Contested.....	5	1	6
Special.....	5	1	9
To fill vacancies in General Assembly.....	5	1	13
Of Secretary of State, Comptroller General and Treasurer.....	5	2	1

Elections—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Judges of Supreme Court.....	6	2	4
Judges Superior Court.....	6	3	2
Judges Supreme, Superior Courts, and Solicitor General.....	6	12	1
Justices of the Peace.....	6	7	3
Attorney General.....	6	10	1
By City or County on creating a new Debt.....	7	7	1
City or County on School question.....	8	4	1
To change County Site.....	11	1	4
Merge one County into another.....	11	1	5
Election of County Officers.....	11	2	1
On amendments to Constitution.....	13	1	1
Ratification of Constitution.....	13	2	1
Electors, who shall be so deemed.....	2	1	2
Registration of, may be provided for	2	2	1
Privileges of, while attending elections.....	2	3	1
Embezzlement of public funds disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Eminent Domain not to be abridged in favor of Corporations.....	4	2	2
Encumbrances, Homestead liable for removal of.....	9	2	1
Endorsers, suits against, where tried.....	6	16	5
Equal Rights not to be infringed by Corporations.....	4	2	1
Equity Cases, where tried	6	16	3
Jurisdiction is in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
Jurisdiction may be conferred on Common Law courts	6	4	2
Errors in Superior and City Courts corrected in Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Of inferior judicatures corrected by Certiorari.....	6	4	5
Estate not forfeited by conviction.....	1	2	3
Excessive Bail and Fines forbidden.....	1	1	9
Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments are distinct.....	1	1	23
Department, officers of.....	5	1	1
Department, officers of, report, suspension and removal of.....	5	1	18
Powers vested in Governor.....	5	1	2
Exemptions from Taxation and void Exemptions.....	7	2	2-4-5
From Levy and Sale.....	9	1	1
From Levy and Sale, waiver of.....	9	3	1
From Levy and Sale under Debtors' Act not repealed.....	9	4	1
From Levy and Sale under Debtors' Act waiver of.....	9	5	1
Exhibitions, special tax on, goes to Public Schools	8	3	1
Expense of Clerks and Secretaries to Governor.....	5	1	19
Of Clerks of Secretary of State, Comptroller General, and Treasurer	5	2	2-3-4
<i>Ex Post Facto</i> Law not to be passed.....	1	3	2
Express Companies, chartered by Legislature.....	3	7	18
Expulsion of Member of General Assembly for misconduct.....	3	7	1
Extra Session of Legislature before November 1st, 1878.....	3	4	3
Session of Legislature may be called by Governor.....	5	1	13
Compensation not to be allowed by Government.....	7	16	2

F

Family, each Head of, entitled to Homestead.....	9	1	1
Fees not allowed Officers of Executive Department.....	5	2	7
Not allowed Attorney General.....	6	13	1

	A.	S.	P.
Felony, exclusive jurisdiction in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
Females, persons having care of, entitled to Homestead.....	9	1	1
Ferries established by Courts not Legislature.....	3	7	18
Ordinary's jurisdiction concerning.....	6	6	2
Fines imposed must not be excessive.. ..	1	1	9
Imposed on Member of Legislature for misconduct.....	3	7	1
Fire Insurance Companies, deposit required of.....	3	12	4
Foreign Power, Governor to receive no Emolument from.	5	1	2
Forfeiture of Estate not brought about by Conviction.....	1	2	3
Of Recognizance, relieved against, when.....	3	7	19
Of Charter remitted only on Conditions.....	4	2	3
Fraud, Legislature may provide Punishment for.....	1	2	6
Judgments attacked for.....	12	1	5
Free Schools—see "Education".	8	1	1
Freight on Railroad subject to regulation by law.....	4	2	1
Rebate not allowed nor deceit as to amount charged	4	2	5
Furniture, waiver of Exemption not good against all.....	9	3	1
Funds of County, Ordinary's jurisdiction.....	6	6	2
Of Public, officers not to profit from use of.....	7	9	1
Sinking, provided for.....	7	14	1

G

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—

Consisting of Senate and House, is the Legislative power.....	3	1	1
Members of, elected for two years.....	3	4	1
Election, when held.....	3	4	2
Election returns, where made.....	2	6	1
Attendance of, required.....	3	4	4
Oath of	3	4	5
Who are disqualified to be.....	3	4	7
Disqualified for certain other offices.....	3	4	7
Not to profit from use of public funds.....	7	9	1
Not to be interested in public printing	7	17	1
Seats of, vacated by removal.....	3	4	8
Punished for misconduct in each House.....	3	7	1
Privileges of.....	3	7	3
Per diem and mileage of.....	3	9	1
Majority of all, necessary to passage of bill.....	3	7	14
Officers of, who are.....	3	8	1
Quorum of, to transact business.....	3	4	4
Adjournment by less than a quorum.....	3	4	4
Adjournment for more than three days, &c.....	3	7	24
Elections by shall be <i>viva voce</i>	3	10	1
Of Judges of Supreme Court, by, (1st election).....	6	2	4
Of Judges of Superior Court, by, (1st election).....	6	3	2
Of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, & Solicitors-General	6	12	1
Of Governor by, when.....	5	1	5
Of Governor, contested, determined by.....	5	1	6
May pardon, commute or relieve for treason.....	5	1	12

General Assembly—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
May direct affixing of the Great Seal.....	5	3	1
Sessions of, are Biennial.....	3	4	3
Of, limited to 40 days, unless prolonged by a two-thirds vote...	3	4	6
Of, extra, may be called by Governor.....	5	1	13
Of, joint, held in Representative Hall.....	3	10	1
Each House of, may compel attendance of members.....	3	4	4
Is judge of election and qualification of its members.....	3	7	1
May punish for misconduct.....	3	7	1-2
Must keep a Journal.....	3	7	4
Has general power of legislation	3	7	22

HAS POWER BY LAW TO

Provide punishment for fraud.....	1	2	6
For registration of voters.....	2	2	1
For removal of Secre'y of State, Compt'r Gen'l and Treasurer	5	1	18
For appeals in Superior and City Courts.....	6	4	6
For appointment of Judge <i>pro hac vice</i>	6	4	9
Commissioners for County affairs.....	6	19	1
For organizing the Militia.....	10	1	1
Prescribe manner of bearing arms.....	1	1	22
Number of Jurors in Inferior Courts.....	6	18	1
Who shall vote on School questions.....	8	4	1
Change Senatorial Districts when.....	3	2	3
Apportionment of Representatives.....	3	3	2
Governor's Salary by two-thirds vote.....	5	1	2
Salaries of Judges, Attorneys and Solicitors-General.....	6	13	2
Substitute another officer for School Commissioner.....	8	2	1
Establish Courts.....	6	1	1
Abolish Courts not named in Constitution.....	6	20	1
Confer Equity jurisdiction on Common Law Courts.....	6	4	2
Authorize formation of Volunteer Companies.....	10	1	2
Require Fire Insurance Companies to make deposits.....	3	12	4
Subject corporate property to public use, when.....	4	2	2
Sell State's property.....	7	13	1
Make donations to University of Georgia.....	8	6	1
Make donations to College for colored people.....	8	6	1
Amend Constitution in manner provided.....	13	1	1
Call Constitutional Convention as provided.....	13	1	2

SHALL BY LAW

Limit power of Courts to punish for Contempt.....	1	1	20
Protect citizens in their rights.....	1	1	25
Provide penalty against Lottery Agents.....	1	2	4
Provide penalty against Lobbying.....	1	2	5
Prohibit furnishing Liquor on election days.....	2	5	1
Provide penalty against Treasurer receiving unlawful fee.....	5	2	5
Provide for reaching concealed property of Debtor.....	1	2	6
Compel Insurance Companies to report to Governor.....	3	12	5
Regulate Freight and Passenger tariff.....	4	2	1
Enforce provisions against monopolies, &c.....	4	2	7
Establish uniformity in local tribunals.....	6	9	1

General Assembly—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Provide for selection and compensation of Jurors.....	6	18	2-3
A Sinking Fund.....	7	14	1
For letting Public Printing to highest bidder.....	7	17	1
Setting apart and valuation of Homestead.....	9	4	1
For appeals in Superior and City Courts.....	6	4	6
SHALL NOT PASS ANY LAW			
To restrain or curtail liberty of speech or press.....	1	1	15
Respecting social status of citizens.....	1	1	18
Of Attainder, <i>ex post facto</i> , impairing contracts.....	1	3	2
Making irrevocable grants of special privileges.....	1	3	2
To revoke grants to injury of creditors or corporators.....	1	3	3
Of special nature, when general law provides.....	1	4	1
Varying general law affecting private rights without consent.....	1	4	1
In violation of Constitution of Georgia or the United States.....	1	4	2
Referring to more than one matter or different from title.....	3	7	8
Incorporating companies except of class named.....	3	7	18
Relieving against Recognizances, except as stated.....	3	7	19
Authorizing Street Railroad in city without city's consent.....	3	7	20
For benefit of particular corporations, except on conditions.....	4	2	3
Authorizing one corporation to buy stock in another.....	4	2	4
County or City to aid persons or Corporations.....	7	6	1
Payment of void bonds or Confederate debts.....	7	11	1
Granting donation or gratuity to persons or Corporations.....	7	16	1
Extra compensation to officers or contractors.....	7	16	2
(See "Tax").....			
God may be worshipped according to dictates of conscience.....	1	1	12
Governor, an officer of the Executive Department.....	5	1	1
Executive powers vested in.....	5	1	2
Salary, term, and limitation of terms of office.....	5	1	2
Election, installation and terms of election of.....	5	1	3-4
Of, by the Legislature, when.....	5	1	5
Qualification and oath of.....	5	1	7-10
Death, resignation or disability of.....	5	1	8
Secretaries and Clerks of.....	5	1	19
Is Commander of the Army and Conservator of the Peace.....	5	1	11-12
May adjourn the Legislature when.....	3	7	24
Call Extra Session of Legislature.....	5	1	13
Direct affixing of the Great Seal.....	5	3	1
Pardon, reprieve, commute and remit penalties.....	5	1	12
Remove disabilities.....	5	1	12
With the Treasurer, loan the Sinking Fund.....	7	14	1
Require services of Attorney General.....	6	10	2
Shall order elections to fill vacancies in Legislature.....	5	1	13
Fill vacancies in other offices.....	5	1	14
Offices of Judges and Solicitors General.....	6	12	1
Appoint State School Commissioner.....	8	2	1
Judge to preside in Supreme Court, when.....	6	2	2
Commission Notaries Public <i>ex officio</i> Justices of Peace.....	6	8	1
Examine and publish Report of Comptroller and Treasurer.....	7	15	1
Proclaim result of Election on Constitution.....	13	2	2

Governor—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Cannot appoint member of Legislature to office.....	3	4	7
A person rejected by Senate, when.....	5	1	15
Has revision of bills and resolutions of Legislature.....	5	1	17
Supervision over Executive officers.....	5	1	18
Government originates with people; duty of.....	1	1	1-2
Exclusive right of the people to regulate.....	1	5	1
Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, distinct.....	1	1	23
Support of, by taxation.....	7	1	1
Grants limiting power to tax, void.....	4	1	1
Irrevocable, of special privileges void.....	1	3	2
Not to be revoked so as to work injustice.....	1	3	3
Great Seal of the State, use and device of.....	5	3	1
Guardian of minors entitled to Homestead.....	9	1	1

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ shall not be suspended.....	1	1	11
Head of Family entitled to Homestead.....	9	1	1
Homestead and Exemption, to whom allowed and amount of	9	1	1
Not subject to levy and sale.....	9	2	1
Waiver and sale of	9	3	1
Setting apart of, to be provided for.....	9	4	1
Supplemental.....	9	6	1
Already allowed, good against old debts.....	9	7	1
Ordinance, effect of.....	12	1	8
Of 1868, sales of, confirmed.....	9	8	1
Of 1868, sales and re-investments of.....	9	9	1
Under "Debtors Act" not repealed.....	9	4	1
Under "Debtors Act," Waiver of.....	9	5	1
House, secure from search, except as provided.....	1	1	16
Soldiers not to be quartered in, except as provided.....	1	1	19
Of Representatives—(see "Representatives.").....			
Household furniture, waiver of exemption on.....	9	3	1
Husband's debts, wife's property not liable for.....	3	11	1

I

Idiots, disqualified to vote or hold office.....	2	2	1
Immunities, special, not to be irrevocably granted.....	1	3	2
Not to be revoked so as to work injustice.....	1	3	3
Impeachment, power in House of Representatives.....	3	6	3
Power to try—in the Senate.....	3	5	3
Chief Justice to preside at trial of.....	3	5	4
Vote necessary to convict.....	3	5	4
Effect of conviction.....	3	5	5
Governor cannot pardon, in case of.....	5	1	12
Imprisonment, abuse under, forbidden.....	1	1	9
For debt, prohibited.....	1	1	21
For misbehavior, in presence of Legislature.....	3	7	1-2

	A.	S.	P.
Improvement on Homestead is part of.....	9	2	1
Indictment, copy to be furnished defendant on demand....	1	1	5
Inferior Judicatories, errors of corrected by Certiorari.....	6	4	5
Infirm persons entitled to Homestead	9	1	1
Inherent rights not enumerated and not denied.....	1	5	2
Insane persons not entitled to vote or hold office.....	2	2	1
Inspection, by Governor, of Executive Offices.....	5	1	18
Installation of Governor.....	5	1	3
Insurance Department, expense of.....	5	2	4
Companies to make reports to Governor.....	3	12	5
Chartered by Legislature.....	3	7	18
(Fire) deposit made with Treasurer.....	3	12	4
(Foreign and Home Life) deposits required.....	3	12	1-3
(Foreign Life) Comptroller-General to license.....	3	12	2
Interest on Public Debt, taxation authorized to pay.....	7	1	1
Intoxicating drinks not to be furnished on election days.....	2	5	1
Insurrection and invasion, in time of, Bills may pass summarily.....	3	7	7
Tax to suppress.....	7	1	1
Bonded debt incurred, to suppress.....	7	12	1
Debts contracted, to suppress	7	3	1
Contracted by city or county, to suppress, assumed by State	7	8	1
Invasion (see "Insurrection").....			
Investment of funds raised by sale of homestead.....	9	3	1
Irrevocable grants of special privileges, void.....	1	3	2

J

Jeopardy more than once for same offense prohibited.....	1	1	8
Joint obligors, suit against, where tried.....	6	16	4
Owner in property, State shall not become.....	7	5	1
Journal, each House of General Assembly shall keep.....	3	7	4
Original preserved in office of Secretary of State.....	3	7	5
Yeas and nays to be recorded in, at request of one-fifth.....	3	7	6
Yeas and nays to be recorded in, when two-third vote is required ...	3	7	21
Must show majority of all members voted for bills passed.....	3	7	14
Must contain proposed amendments to Constitution	13	1	1
Of House must contain vote of elections by Legislature.....	3	10	1
Judge disqualified to preside in bond cases if interested in the bonds.....	6	2	3
<i>Pro hac vice</i> , Legislature may authorize.....	6	4	9
May grant new trials in cases of conviction.....	1	2	1
(See "Supreme," "Superior" and "City Courts.").....			
Judicial, Legislative and Executive Departments, distinct.....	1	1	23
Powers of the State, where vested	6	1	1
Judiciary to declare unconstitutional acts void	1	4	2
Judgment of Impeachment, extent of.....	3	5	5
Of Supreme Court, may be withheld one term.....	6	2	7
Without verdict of Jury, when.....	6	4	7
Of Courts, authority of.....	12	1	5
Heretofore rendered ratified.....	12	1	6
Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Of Superior Court.....	6	4	1

Jurisdiction—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Of Superior Court, appellate	6	4	4
Of Ordinary.....	6	6	1
Of Ordinary County matters	6	6	2
Of Justices of the Peace	6	7	2
Against homesteads denied	9	2	1
Jury, right of trial by an impartial	1	1	5
Right of trial by guaranteed.....	6	18	1
Judges of law and fact in criminal cases.....	1	2	1
Appeal from one to another in Superior and City Courts	6	4	6
From Justice of the Peace to.....	6	7	2
Grand, to recommend Commissioned Notary for appointment.....	6	8	1
Grand and Traverse, selection and qualification of.....	6	18	2
Compensation of, how fixed.....	6	18	3
Tax by, county to pay.....	7	6	2
Justice of the Peace may be member of Legislature.....	3	4	7
Part of Judiciary.....	6	1	1
Election, Commission and Removal of.....	6	7	3
Term of.....	6	7	1
Jurisdiction, Sessions and Appeals.....	6	7	2
Ex Officio.....	6	8	1

K

Kitchen furniture, waiver of exemption of.....	9	3	1
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L

Labor done on Homestead, Homestead is liable for.....	9	2	1
Land, cases involving title to, brought in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
Cases involving title to, tried at what place.....	6	16	2
Homestead and Exemption on.....	9	1	1
Larceny, conviction of disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Law, due process of required to affect rights of persons.....	1	1	3
Laws of general nature must have uniform operation.....	1	4	1
Of general nature affecting private rights, how varied.....	1	4	1
Unconstitutional are void.....	1	4	2
For more than one matter or different from title, void.....	3	7	8
Majority vote of all members necessary to pass.....	3	7	14
For tax, shall be general.....	7	2	1
Not repealed or amended by reference to title alone.....	3	7	17
For borrowing money must be specific.....	7	4	1
To change County lines must be a general law.....	11	1	3
Of general operation.....	12	—	—
Of United States, authority of.....	12	1	1
Of Georgia, authority of.....	12	1	3
Local and Special, authority of.....	12	1	4
(See "Local," also "General Assembly.")			
Learning, Seminaries of, exempt from taxation.....	7	2	2
Legislative power is in General Assembly.....	3	1	1
Executive and Judicial Departments distinct.....	1	1	23
Legislature—(see "General Assembly.")			

	A.	S.	P.
Legitimate Children, power in Courts.....	3	7	18
Levy and Sale, exemptions from.....	9	1	1
Libels, in prosecutions for, truth may be given in evidence.....	1	2	1
Liberty, person to be deprived of, only by due process of law.....	1	1	3
Not to be jeopardized but once for same offense.....	1	1	8
Of Conscience, not to be controlled.....	1	1	12
Of speech or press, not to be curtailed.....	1	1	15
Libraries, Public, may be exempt from taxation.....	7	2	2
Licentiousness not excused on account of liberty of Conscience.....	1	1	13
Life, person not to be deprived of, but by due process of law.....	1	1	3
Not to be jeopardized but once for same offense.....	1	1	8
Crimes involving, jurisdiction in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
(See "Insurance.")			
Lines of County to be changed under operation of general law.....	11	1	3
Liquor, special tax on for Educational purposes.....	8	3	1
Not to be furnished on Election days.....	2	5	1
List of witnesses to be furnished defendant on demand.....	1	1	5
Litigation, tax by County to pay expenses of.....	7	6	2
Literary Associations may be exempt from taxation.....	7	2	2
Loans to State for casual deficiencies of revenue.....	7	3	1
County or City for casual deficiencies of revenue.....	7	7	1
Of Sinking Fund by Governor and Treasurer.....	7	14	1
Lobbying is a crime; Legislature must provide a penalty.....	1	2	5
Local or Special bills must originate in the House.....	3	7	15
Committee on, proposal and consolidation of.....	3	7	15
Publication of before passed.....	3	7	16
Acts, authority of.....	12	1	4
School Systems existing, not affected hereby.....	8	5	1
Lottery Tickets, sale of prohibited.....	1	2	4

M

Macon and Brunswick Railroad if sold, proceeds where applied.....	7	13	1
Majority of each branch of Legislature constitute quorum.....	3	4	4
Of all members of each House necessary to pass bill.....	3	7	14
Malfeasance in office disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Malpractice in office by Justice of the Peace, removal for.....	6	7	3
Mandamus issued by Judge of Superior Court.....	6	4	5
Marriage does not divest wife of her property.....	3	11	1
Material furnished Homestead, it is liable for.....	9	2	1
Matter different from title not to be contained in bill.....	3	7	8
Members of General Assembly—(see "General Assembly.")			
Merger of counties.....	11	1	5
Message of Governor.....	5	1	13
Mileage of members of the General Assembly.....	3	9	1
Military authority subordinate to Civil.....	1	1	19
Commission, except in Militia, disqualifies for Legislature.....	3	4	7
Service, commutation for, goes to Public Schools.....	8	3	1
Companies, Volunteer organizations.....	10	1	2
Companies, Volunteer, paid only when called by State.....	10	1	3

	A.	S.	P.
Militia, officers may be members of Legislature.....	3	4	7
Governor is Commander-in-Chief of.....	5	1	11
District, one Justice of the Peace for each.....	6	7	1
District, one commissioned Notary for each.....	6	8	1
Organization of, may be provided for.....	10	1	1
Paid only when called out by State.....	10	1	3
Minors, family of, entitled to Homestead.....	9	1	1
Ministerial officer not to levy on Homestead.....	9	2	1
Misconduct of member of Legislature, how punished.....	3	7	1
Mis-trial in criminal cases authorizes a second trial.....	1	1	8
Money not to be donated by State to any church, &c.....	1	1	14
Illegal holders of public, disqualified for office.....	2	4	1
Public, defaulters of, disqualified for Legislature.....	3	4	7
Authority and manner of drawing from Treasury.....	3	7	11
Borrowed by State, laws for and use of.....	7	4	1
Monopoly, provisions against.....	4	2	4
Municipal Corporation, (See "City.")			

N

Names of children changed by Courts.....	3	7	18
Navigation Companies chartered by Legislature.....	3	7	18
Navy of State, Governor is Commander of.....	5	1	11
New trial in criminal cases authorizes second trial.....	1	1	8
In criminal cases may be granted on conviction.....	1	2	1
May be granted by Superior and City Court.....	6	4	6
Counties not to be formed.....	11	1	2
Notaries Public, commissioned, part of Judiciary.....	6	1	1
Appointment, commission and powers.....	6	8	1
Novation of charter, what shall so operate.....	4	2	3

O

Oath of voter, if challenged.....	2	1	2
Of member of General Assembly.....	3	4	5
Of Governor.....	5	1	10
To pleas.....	6	4	7
Obligation of contracts not to be impaired by law.....	1	3	2
Of contracts heretofore made by State, binding.....	4	2	6
Office, illegal holders of public money ineligible for.....	2	4	1
Who may not hold.....	2	2	1
Impeachment removes from and disqualifies for.....	3	5	5
Profiting from use of public money disqualifies for.....	7	9	1
Conviction of Duelling disqualifies for.....	2	4	2
Religious opinion does not disqualify for.....	1	1	13
In gift of Governor or Legislature, legislator disqualified for.....	3	4	7
Malfeasance in, disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Officers are trustees of the people and amenable to them.....	1	1	1
Of one department disqualified to act in another.....	1	1	23
Returns of election of, where made.....	2	6	1
Of State or the United States, disqualified for Legislature.....	3	4	7

Officers—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Of Militia or Justice of the Peace may be legislator.....	3	4	7
Of General Assembly, who are.....	3	8	1
Of Executive Department, who are.....	5	1	1
Of Executive Department, report, suspension and removal of.....	5	1	18
Profiting from use of public fund punishable.....	7	9	1
Extra compensation to, after service, prohibited.....	7	16	2
Not to be interested in Public Printing.....	7	17	1
Not to levy on Homestead.....	9	2	1
Of County, election, removal and qualification of.....	11	2	1
Of County to be uniform, except Commissioners.....	11	3	1
Now existing, to continue till successor qualified.....	12	1	7
Order passed by Legislature must have Governor's approval.....	5	1	17
Ordinances rejected not to be again proposed unless by two-thirds vote....	3	7	13
Must have but one subject matter and same as title.....	3	7	8
Of the Convention, authority of.....	12	1	3
Of the Convention, to have effect of laws.....	12	1	8
(See Ordinances in Appendix.)			
Ordinary, Courts of, part of Judiciary.....	6	1	1
Courts of, jurisdiction of.....	6	6	1
Term of office.....	6	6	3
Origin of Government is with the people.....	1	1	1

P

Papers secure from search and seizure, except as provided.....	1	1	16
Pardon removes political disabilities of convict.....	2	2	1
Of Duellists, removes political disabilities of convict.....	2	4	2
Power in Governor, must report to the Legislature.	5	1	12
Passage of Bills, readings necessary.....	3	7	7
Of Bills, majority of all members necessary.....	3	7	14
Passenger Tariff—restriction on.....	4	2	1-5
Paupers, jurisdiction of Ordinary.....	6	6	2
Affidavit relieves from costs in Supreme Court.....	6	21	1
Tax for support of	7	6	2
Pay, (See "Compensation," "Salary,").....			
Peace, soldiers not to be quartered in houses in time of.....	1	1	19
Governor is conservator of.....	5	1	12
Penitentiary, crimes punishable in, to be tried in Superior Court.....	6	4	1
<i>Per diem</i> of members of the Legislature.....	3	9	1
Perquisites not allowed officers Executive Department.....	5	2	7
Not allowed Attorney-General	6	13	1
From use of public funds by officers, punishable.....	7	9	1
Persons and property to be protected by Government.....	1	1	2
Not to be molested for religious opinions.....	1	1	13
Rights not to be affected, but by due process of law.....	1	1	3
May prosecute or defend in person or by attorney.....	1	1	4
Charged with offenses, rights of	1	1	5
Life or Liberty not to be jeopardized but once for same crime.....	1	1	8
Houses and papers secure from illegal search.....	1	1	16
Personalty, amount of exemption of, from levy and sale.....	9	1	1

	A.	S.	P.
Petition and remonstrance, right of guaranteed.....	1	1	24
Pleas under oath in certain cases required.....	6	4	7
Police of the State, right of people to regulate.....	1	5	1
Power not abridged in favor of corporations.....	4	2	2
Policy holders in Life Insurance Companies protected	3	12	1-3
Poll tax not to exceed one dollar.....	7	2	3
Goes to educational purposes.....	8	3	1
Practice in courts of same grade to be uniform.....	6	9	1
Precincts for elections, how changed.....	3	7	18
President of Senate, elected by Senate <i>viva voce</i>	3	5	2
Must sign acts.....	3	7	13
<i>Per diem</i>	3	9	1
Presides in joint session	3	10	1
Acts as Governor, when	5	1	8
Press, liberty of, not to be curtailed.....	1	1	15
Printing, public, to be let to lowest bidder.....	7	17	1
Prisoners not to be abused.....	1	1	9
Tax for support of, by counties.....	7	6	2
Private ways to be allowed only on compensation paid.....	1	3	1
Acts, authority of.....	12	1	4
Rights accrued by law, authority of.....	12	1	5
Privileges, special, not to be irrevocably granted.....	1	3	2
Special, not to be revoked so as to do injustice	1	3	3
Probate, jurisdiction in Ordinary.....	6	6	1
Proceedings of Legislature to be kept in journals.....	3	7	4
Of courts of same grade to be uniform.....	6	9	1
Process of law necessary to affect persons in their rights.....	1	1	3
Proclamation of Governor calling extra session.....	5	1	13
Of Governor on ratification of Constitution.....	13	2	2
Prohibition, writs of issued by Judge of Superior Court.....	6	4	5
Prolongation of Legislative session by two-third vote.....	3	4	6
Resolution not submitted to Governor.....	3	7	23
Promissory notes, suits on, where tried	6	16	5
Property of person not to be molested for religious opinions.....	1	1	13
Protection to, shall be impartial and complete.....	1	1	2
Not taken for public use without compensation.....	1	3	1
Concealed by debtor, to be reached by law.....	1	2	6
Of wife, not subject to husband's debts.....	3	11	1
List of, exempt from tax.....	7	2	2
Amount of, exempt from levy and sale.....	9	1	1
Protection to person and property paramount duty of Government.....	1	1	2
Prosecution, rights of defendants in cases of.....	1	1	5
Provision, waiver of exemption of, restricted	9	3	1
Public Funds, embezzlement of, disfranchises.....	2	2	1
Officer not to receive profit from use of.....	7	9	1
Treasurer not to receive profit from use of.....	5	2	5
(See "Money,").....			
Public use of private property without compensation prohibited.....	1	3	1
Buildings, jurisdiction of Ordinary.....	6	6	2
Buildings, tax by county, for, authorized.....	7	6	2
Debt and institutions, tax for.....	7	1	1

Public—*Continued.*

	A.	S.	P.
Property, charitable institutions and libraries exempt from tax.....	7	2	2
Printing, let to lowest bidder.....	7	17	1
Printing, officers of Government not to be interested in.....	7	17	1
School system, (See "Education,").....	8	1	1
Publication of one's sentiments, right of not to be curtailed	1	1	15
Journal of General Assembly.....	3	7	4
Receipts and disbursements of Treasury	3	7	11
Intention to introduce Local Bills	3	7	15
Reports of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer	7	15	1
Proposed amendment to Constitution.....	13	1	1
Punishment for crime by whipping or banishment prohibited.....	1	1	7
For contempt by Courts limited	1	1	20
Not to be cruel or unusual.....	1	1	9
Purchase of State Bonds with sinking fund.....	7	14	1
Money, homestead liable for	9	2	1
Purchasers of old homestead, how affected.....	9	8	1

Q

Qualification for Governor.....	5	1	7
For Senator.....	3	5	1
For Representative.....	3	6	1
Each House to judge of, as to its own members.....	3	7	1
Of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer.....	5	2	6
Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, Solicitor, Attorney General	6	14	1
County officers.....	11	2	1
Quarantine, tax by county for expenses of.....	7	6	2
Quorum of each branch of Legislature is a majority	3	4	4
Of Supreme Court.....	6	2	1

R

Railroad may be incorporated by Legislature.....	3	7	18
Freights and Tariff subject to legislation.....	4	2	1
May build branch roads free from conditions of.....	4	2	3
Shall not deceive public as to rates.....	4	2	5
(See "Corporations.")			
Railway, Street, not to run in City without its consent.....	3	7	20
Rates of freight and passage subject to legislation.....	4	2	1
Public not to be deceived as to amount charged.....	4	2	5
Realty, Homestead of.....	9	1	1
Rebate of rates charged by Railroad, not allowed.....	4	2	5
Recognizance, when Legislature may relieve from forfeiture of.....	3	7	19
Re-election, Governor not eligible for four years after two terms.....	5	1	2
Registration of Electors may be required by law.....	2	2	1
Rejection of nomination by Senate, effect of.....	5	1	15
Of bill by Legislature, effect of.....	3	7	13
Religious opinion; civil and political rights not affected by.....	1	1	13
Denomination not to receive money from State.....	1	1	14
Worship, places of, may be exempt from tax.....	7	2	2

	A.	S.	P.
Remittance of sentence in power of Governor.....	5	1	12
Of forfeited Charter, only on conditions.....	4	2	3
Remonstrance and Petition, right of guaranteed.....	1	1	24
Removal of legislator from district vacates his seat.....	3	4	8
Of disabilities, in power of Governor.....	5	1	12
Of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer.....	5	1	18
Of Justice of the Peace for malpractice	6	7	3
Of County Officers.....	11	2	1
From office, effect of Impeachment.....	3	5	5
Repealing law, form of.....	3	7	17
Reports of Insurance Companies to the Governor.....	3	12	5
Of Treasurer and Comptroller to the Governor.....	7	15	1
Representatives, election and term of.....	3	4	1-2
Qualification of.....	3	6	1
House of, part of General Assembly.....	3	1	1
Number and Apportionment of members of.....	3	3	1
Apportionment, how changed.....	3	3	2
Representatives, House of, Speaker of how elected.....	3	6	2
Clerk of, compensation and bond of.....	3	8	1
Impeaching power vested in.....	3	6	3
Local and Special bills must originate in.....	3	7	15
Appropriation and Revenue bills must originate in.....	3	7	10
Journal of—(see “Journal.”)			
Representation of Constitutional Convention, apportionment of.....	13	1	2
Reprieve, in power of Governor.....	5	1	12
Residence requisite to vote.....	2	1	2
Resignation of Governor, who acts in case of.....	5	1	8
Resolutions of Appropriation must be passed by yeas and nays.....	3	7	12
Requiring Governor’s approval.....	5	1	17
Requiring a two-thirds vote, yeas and nays must be recorded.....	3	7	21
Having effect of law, result of rejection.....	3	7	13
Retroactive legislation prohibited.....	1	3	2
Returns of election of Legislators, each House to judge for itself.....	3	7	1
To whom made.....	2	6	1
Of Governor, how made.....	5	1	4
Of Governor, how published.....	5	1	5
Of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer.....	5	2	1
On Ratification of Constitution.....	13	2	2
Revenue Bills must originate in House of Representatives.....	3	7	10
Deficiencies of in State supplied by loans.....	7	3	1
Deficiencies of in County or City.....	7	7	1
And roads, County Commissioners for.....	11	3	1
Rights not enumerated are not denied	1	5	2
Roads, jurisdiction in Ordinary.....	6	6	1
Tax for keeping up, by County.....	7	6	2
And revenue, County Commissioners for.....	11	3	1

S .

	A.	S.	P.
Sailor in U. S. Service not entitled to vote because stationed here.....	2	1	2
Salary of Governor.....	5	1	2
Of Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller.....	5	2	2-3-4
Of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney and Solicitor General.....	6	13	1
Of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, how changed.....	6	13	2
Of State School Commissioner.....	8	2	1
Sale of State's property, proceeds to go to public debt.....	7	13	1
Exemptions from.....	9	1	1
Of homestead, how affected.....	9	3	1
Of old homestead, how affected.....	9	9	1
Of old homestead, heretofore made, ratified.....	9	8	1
Savannah, errors of City Court of, corrected in Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Scire facias, writ of, issued by Judge Superior Court.....	6	4	5
Schools, Public, how established by city or county.....	8	4	1
Public, existing local system not affected.....	8	5	1
Not public, may share school fund when.....	8	5	1
(See "Education.").....			
Seal, Great, use and design of.....	5	3	1
Search of persons, houses and papers, warrant for.....	1	1	16
Seconds in Duel, on conviction, disqualified for office.....	2	4	2
Secretary of State, returns of elections to be made to.....	2	6	1
Officer of Executive Department.....	5	1	1
Election of.....	5	2	1
Salary and Clerk, hire of.....	5	2	3
Eligibility and Bond of.....	5	2	6
Perquisites to, forbidden.....	5	2	7
Is keeper of Great Seal.....	5	3	1
Senate, compensation and bond of.....	3	8	1
Governor, compensation of.....	5	1	19
Securities on forfeited recognizance, when relieved.....	3	7	19
Seizure of persons and papers, provisions against.....	1	1	16
Seminaries of learning may be exempt from tax.....	7	2	2
Senate is a branch of General Assembly.....	3	1	1
Consists of 44 members.....	3	2	1
May propose amendments to appropriation and revenue bills.....	3	7	10
Impeachments, to be tried before.....	3	5	3
Senate, nomination rejected by, effect of.....	5	1	15
President and Secretary of, (see "President" and "Secretary.").....			
Senatorial Districts, number, composition and change of.....	3	2	1-2-3
Senators, number not to be increased.....	3	2	3
Election and term of.....	3	4	1-2
Qualification of.....	3	5	1
Sentence commuted or remitted by Governor.....	5	1	12
Servitude, involuntary, except as punishment for crime, prohibited.....	1	1	17
Sessions of General Assembly, (see " <i>General Assembly</i> ,").....			
Of Supreme Court.....	6	2	5
Of Superior Court.....	6	4	8
Of Justice's Court.....	6	7	2
Setting aside homestead, laws to be provided for.....	9	4	1

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SEC. II. And be it further enacted, That if this amendment shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses, the same shall be entered on their journals with the ayes and nays taken thereon; and the Governor shall cause said amendment to be published in one or more newspapers in each Congressional District for two months previous to the next general election; and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election; and the legal voters at said next general election shall have inscribed or printed on their tickets the words, "ratification" or "non-ratification," as they may choose to vote; and if a majority of the voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of ratification, then this amendment shall become a part of said article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the State, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved October 19, 1885.

Now therefore, I, Henry D. McDaniel, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring that the foregoing proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State, at the general election to be held on Wednesday, October 6, 1886, for ratification or rejection of said amendments (or either of them) as provided in said Acts respectively.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, this 31st day of July, 1886.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.

By the Governor,
J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Dep't.

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA,

BY HENRY D. McDANIEL,
GOVERNOR OF SAID STATE.

Whereas, the General Assembly, at its last session passed the following Acts, to-wit:

An Act to amend the Constitution of the State of Georgia by striking therefrom paragraph 15, Section 7, Article 3.

SEC. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Constitution of this State be amended by striking therefrom paragraph 15 of section seven (7), article three (3), which reads as follows, to-wit: Paragraph XV.—All special or local bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, within five days from the organization of the General Assembly, appoint a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to consider and consolidate all special and local bills, on the same subject, and report the same to the House; and no special or local bill shall be read or considered by the House until the same has been reported by the committee, unless by a two-thirds vote; and no bill shall be considered or reported to the House by said committee, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the General Assembly, except by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That whenever the above proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the Governor shall, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to cause said amendment to be published in at least two newspapers in each Congressional District in this State for the period of two months next preceding the time of holding the next general election.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That the above proposed amendment shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the electors of this State at the next general election to be held after publication, as provided for in the second section of this Act, in the several election districts in this State, at which election every person shall be entitled to vote who is entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall write, or have printed on their ballots the words, "For ratification of the amendment striking paragraph 15 of section 7, article 3, from the Constitution;" and all persons opposed to the adoption of the aforesaid proposed amendment shall write, or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against ratification of the amendment striking paragraph 15 of section 7, article 3, from the Constitution."

SEC. IV. Be it further enacted, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the submission of the amendment proposed in the first section of this Act to a vote of the people, as required by the Constitution of this State, in paragraph 1, section 1, of article 13, and by this Act, and if ratified, the Governor shall, when he ascertains such ratification from the Secretary of State, to whom the returns shall be referred in the same manner as in cases of election for members of the General Assembly, to count and ascertain the result, issue his proclamation for the period of thirty days announcing such result and declaring the amendment ratified.

SEC. V. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved September 24, 1885.

An Act to amend the last sentence of Article 7, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of 1877.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the last sentence of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of 1877 be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end of said sentence the following words, "And to make suitable provision for such Confederate soldiers as may have been permanently injured in such service," so that said sentence when so amended shall read as follows: "To supply the soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States with suitable artificial limbs during life, and to make suitable provisions for such Confederate soldiers as may have been permanently injured in such service."

SEC. II. And he it further enacted, That if this amendment shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses, the same shall be entered on their journals with the ayes and nays taken thereon; and the Governor shall cause said amendment to be published in one or more newspapers in each Congressional District for two months previous to the next general election; and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election; and the legal voters at said next general election shall have inscribed or printed on their tickets the words, "ratification" or "non-ratification," as they may choose to vote; and if a majority of the voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of ratification, then this amendment shall become a part of said article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the State, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved October 19, 1885.

Now therefore, I, Henry D. McDaniel, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring that the foregoing proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State, at the general election to be held on Wednesday, October 6, 1886, for ratification or rejection of said amendments (or either of them) as provided in said Acts respectively.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, this 31st day of July, 1886.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.

By the Governor,
J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Dept.

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